CULTIVATOR.

OTIS BREWER, Proprietor.

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WM. BUCKMINSTER, Editor.

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Agricultural Department.

Massachusetts Ploughs.

gives us pleasure to note that no ar-
es in the United States are superior to
e of our own State in the manufacture
ools of all descriptions, and particu-
y farming tools. Within twenty-five
rs great improvements have been made
the manufacture of ploughs. When
cast iron plates were first introduced,
as feared by most of our farmers, who
ever prudently cautious of innovations
hout substantial proofs that they are
rovements, that the metal would be too
ile for service in most of our rocky
ds, and for a long time they were shy
giving them a trial. And to avoid, as
as possible, this objection, the first
ufacturers of the cast iron ploughs
e them exceedingly short—and though
were found to run a vast deal better,
ather with about half the team which
formerly required, the extreme short-
s of the body of these ploughs was
nd unfavorable to the complete subver-
n of the sod, which all *good farmers*
en ploughing green sward, are desirous
effect.

The latest fashion—*selling the sod up wise*—they are not willing to adopt
il they can be fully satisfied of the ad-
tages which are likely to arise from
ch a procedure. When others have
ticed, and proved, that furrows half
ned will be more productive, or mor
ily tilled, than furrows turned com-
dly over, burying up all the grass,
bie, and other matter on the surface,
ll this may at once be converted to
ur, or to food for future plants—all
tical farmers will then be ready to
pt the new scheme.

Prouty & Mears, of this city, only a few
rs since, seeing what was wanted by
most intelligent farmers, determined
make their ploughs with a longer body
d a longer mould plate—and to obviate
objection that long plates were more
le to be fractured or broken among
ks, they procured metal of a better
ality than was formerly used for ploughs,
d we are pleased to see they have suc-
eded in bringing the grass plough more
ar to perfection than any which have
been manufactured.

proof of this—if any practical man
ds proof after seeing the article—we
uld remind our readers that these
oughs have frequently taken the first
miums at our ploughing matches on ac-
unt of their ease of draught and their
mplete subversion of the sod.

At Harlaem in the State of New York,
e Prouty & Mears' plough was decided,
a fair trial by the judges there, to be
e best plough presented, both for requir-
g *the least draught* and performing the
rk *in the most perfect manner;* and a
ll medal was accordingly awarded to
is firm. This trial was under the di-
ction of the American Institute, which
ited competitors from all parts of the
ion—and not a few contended for the
ize.

The last public trial of the ploughs of
is firm was at Worcester, in October
st, where a committee of ten—and Gov-
nor Lincoln was one of them—unani-
ously awarded the premium of one hun-
ed dollars to this same firm. We are
re gratified in witnessing this result, as
is is the precise form of the plough
hich we have for several years past, both
other papers and in this, been recom-
ending to the public.

Prouty & Mears, in the manufacture of this article, have done themselves and our native state much honor, and we have no doubt that most of our intelligent farmers will give these ploughs a trial.

The Town of Braintree.

This was once called *Mount Wollaston*, which included in its limits the towns of Quincy and Randolph, and it is one of the most ancient places in the State, the first settlement having been made in 1625. Mount Wollaston, the spot where the first set lement was made, is now within the limits of Quincy.

The surface of Braintree is variegated by hill and dale, and the soil is generally strong and good — it consists of a gravelly loam, and when well cultivated is very productive — the gravel serves both to disintegrate the clayey loams, and such lands are found to be more suitable for all kinds of grain than a clayey soil which has no gravel intermixed. Sand and gravel united on the contrary, are too open and porous; they will retain neither moisture nor manure; such lands should be ploughed deeper than any other kinds, and we scarce need fear burying manures in those too deeply.

The hills of Braintree, afford many delightful views of Boston, the town lying only about ten miles S. by E. of that capital. Excellent granite abounds here, and large quantities are annually quarried and exported. And some of the best merchant ships are built in this place of native white oak and cedar. The holley tree (called by botanists *ilex aquifolium*) is indigenous. There are indications that coal abounds beneath the surface and attempts are to be made to discover where it lies. A good bed of coal so near a good market would be of incalculable value to the discoverer, as well as to the city of Boston.

The Manaquot or Manatiquot river rises in Randolph, meanders through this town, receiving the waters of Great and Little ponds, and meeting the tide waters of Boston harbor at the Braintree landing, on Weymouth Fore river, eleven miles from Boston. At this place there is considerable trade in lumber and bread stuffs; and some navigation is employed in the coasting trade and in the fisheries.

Braintree has a variety of manufactures and numerous hands are employed in them. The value of all these articles, made in one year, amounted to $371,937. The value of boots and shoes alone amounted to $202,263, and gave employment to 859 persons.

The manufactures of Braintree, consist of boots, shoes, cotton and woollen goods, paper, leather, nails, axes, cotton gins, chocolate, carriages, granite, straw bonnets, tin ware, and vessels. The Manatiquot affords this town excellent mill sites, some of which he near ship navigation, and are very valuable. We should add to the above named articles manufactured, satinets, and shovels. The population in 1837 was 2237 — in 1840 it was 2118.—There are three churches in Braintree — the numbers are sufficient therefore to give about seven hundred to a church.

A Canal for ships has been contemplated to run from the tide waters of this town to those of Taunton — distance thirty six miles, and a survey to unite the Massachusetts and the Narragansett bays was commenced by the United States Government in 1827. The summit level between the two bays, is at Howard's meadow, in Randolph, one hundred and thirty four feet above high water mark at Braintree landing. A ship canal here, or one across the Cape at Sandwich, would be of great importance to navigation, as it would annually save many lives and a great amount of property, but the summit level of 134 feet looks rather too dry for ship navigation.

On examining the census of 1840, we notice that the population in several of our ancient manufacturing towns has diminished within three or four years, and that few of the towns exclusively devoted to farming have increased much in numbers. Those towns where manufacturing has been more recently introduced — and particularly where farming and manufacturing go hand in hand — have increased more in numbers than others where only one principal occupation has been pursued.

Braintree was incorporated in 1640.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Sandy Soils—Ruta Bagas.

To the Editor of the Cultivator:

Dear Sir: — In a large proportion of the Towns in the County of Middlesex, a sandy soil predominates, and most of the farmers who own farms of this description are dependent on meadows and swamps for a supply of fodder for their cattle, and were it not for these meadows and swamps and the spontaneous growth of grass, — many of the proprietors of such farms would be under the necessity of doing with a small stock and living on 'small means' or abandoning their farms and migrating to a different kind of soil. No person who has not tried the experiment can form an idea of the difficulty of producing English hay from such a soil. He who cultivates a soil natural to grass, has the advantage altogether of procuring his English hay over him on the sandy soil, as any one knows who has been experimentally acquainted with both. It is true that fine crops of grass will occasionally grow on such a soil, but there must be a fortunate combination of circumstances to produce such a result. In the first place the ground must be well manured; in the second place the seed must take well which is seldom the case on such land; in the third place the season and weather must be of the most favorable kind for such soil, raining more than the grateful lover of cold water could feel grateful for. Now Mr. Editor, instead of mis-spending our strength, and misapplying our means, I am pretty confident that I can point out a better course to those who are thus located, the occupants of the kind of farms spoken of, to be pursued; a course which will lead them to compete with the proprietors of the districts which naturally produce grass, or produce it with less effort and expense. It is known to all who *have practised for so eral years the raising* of Ruta Baga, that sand or sandy loam is more congenial or better adapted to the culture of the Baga, than any other soil.

After raising and using the Baga among my cattle for three years, I began to estimate its value, and by planting it on different kinds of soil, form an opinion which produces the best roots, but the public are already instructed in the use and the best manner of producing Ruta Bagas, — what I wish to prove is, that the proprietors of sandy farms would gain a decided advantage by making application of their labor to the cultivation of Bagas, over spending their labor in almost futile attempts at raising English grass. In a district where a sandy soil prevails, meadows and swamps are connected and distributed with it on almost every farm; now let these "meadows and swamps" be improved in the best manner, and they will produce large quantities of good stock hay, and then let the manure we generally apply to our upland hay ground, be applied to our Baga fields, and we shall, with a common blessing, be enabled to supply our cattle with much cheaper and better food than English hay alone. I would not have it understood that I undervalue English hay, or would in the least degree discourage any one from producing it, who has a suitable soil for its growth. For 35 years past, I have wintered my cattle on various kinds of fodder, having lived in different states and towns, sometimes on English hay and the refuse of corn, sometimes on natural, or meadow with English hay and some meal. But my cows have never done so well as when fed on Bagas with their natural hay in the beginning of winter, and English hay, if I have any, and a little meal in the spring. I have found my milch cows to improve in their appearance in the winter being fed merely on meadow hay, and a small quantity of Bagas daily. I have the highest opinion of all kinds of field roots for cattle, but I think there is no one which will grow upon a sandy soil to so much advantage, and will yield so good a profit as the Ruta Baga. It is a fact that we are not certain of a great crop of Bagas every year, and it is further a fact that we are not certain of a crop of hay, or any other vegetable every year, but I believe that the Baga grows best when the season is not most favorable for corn. The Baga has not been so good the season past as in former seasons—mine has had a warty appearance about the root, and soon rotted on being conveyed to the cellar. The expense of time and labor in raising the Bagas, I think must fall short of the expense of producing English hay of the same value, on the soil spoken of, and the harvesting of them comes at a time of year when farmers are at leisure compared with the haying season.

When we commence operations upon a farm, our first enquiry ought to be — What was our land made for? Whether to produce English hay or something else? A man would manifest but little wisdom who would undertake to produce cotton or rice in the New England States; or the Irish potatoe in Carolina. Our success in farming in a great measure depends on a judicious system of planting and sowing such seeds as are best adapted to our soil, and will yield us the best crops and give us the most profit. If there is one idea thrown out in the above which will be useful to farmers on sandy soil, I shall be very well rewarded for my labor, but at any rate, Mr. Editor, you may dispose of this as you may see fit.

COLOSSUS.

Wilmington, March 6, 1841.

We are of the opinion that our correspondent has thrown out many valuable ideas and he has our thanks for his trouble. People ought to consider what their lands were designed for by nature, for all farms cannot be managed by one method. Natural meadows are quite valuable for a farm who keep neat stock, and it is not desirable that all such meadows should be brought to bear English grass. A variety of hay suits cattle better than one kind only, though that one may be the richest. These natural meadows will often produce from one to two tons to the acre — the grass may be cut after all the English haying is past, and cattle will winter well on it with the addition of a few roots.—These meadows require no ploughing or manuring, and if cattle eat up but half the product of them, the remainder is valuable for litter and for manure.

But some of us have too large a share of these in proportion to our high lands, and we are endeavoring to bring our *poorest* meadows to bear English hay.—When a farm has meadows and sandy loams interspersed, the expense is often not heavy of converting the meadow into excellent English mowing.

Roots of various kinds are very valuable to the farmer who *keeps neat stock*, let the quality of his hay be good or bad, and every one can raise them with little trouble. We have but little sandy land in the state which will not be productive if rightly managed, but such was never designed for large crops of hay. [Ed.

Buckwheat — Potatoes.

Attleboro, March 9, 1841.

To the Editor of the Cultivator.

Sir,—Reading in the Cultivator that rye might be sown with buckwheat, to be turned in at the next sowing for a green crop, I last year tried the experiment, and about the last week in June sowed with my buckwheat one bushel per acre of winter rye. It came up well and looked well till the growth of buckwheat hid it from sight; but before the wheat was ripe, the rye was entirely dead, and now I do not believe a single spire can be found in the whole field of four acres.

Now, Mr. Editor, I wish to ask what was the cause of the rye's dying as it did. The land was a light sandy soil, but was not last year remarkably dry. The wheat did well. And what shall I do with the land? I wish to sow it again this year to buckwheat, but do not like to plough the land without turning under something to enrich the soil, and there is nothing on now but a little stubble, and I have no manure to spare for it.

Another question—I believe you have uniformly recommended *spreading* the manure for corn and potatoes, instead of putting it in the hill; now will this do as well for potatoes planted on a light poor soil? I mean when about the same quantity of manure is used as is put in the hill.

I tried this experiment also, for with me it was an experiment. The crop, if reckoned numerically, was a large one, for they were almost with out number, from the size of buck-shot up to bullet's, and some few as large as hen's eggs. At one end of the field the soil was in pretty good heart; there the potatoes were of a decent size and a fair yield.

It is said to be frequently as important for people to know that a plan will fail, as to know that one will succeed; I have written as you see of failures. Perhaps you can account for them.

Yours truly, C. O. R.

The rule to make known the failure as well as the success of an experiment is a good one and should be more often practiced. Our correspondent says "the wheat did well," this was probably the reason why the rye was killed, it was suffocated. We sometimes sow buckwheat as late as the fourth of July—when sown early and thick, it will sometimes overshadow the soil to such a degree as to kill, by smothering, other plants. All which C. O. R. has lost however, is his bushel of rye, for he has had no extra ploughing or harrowing, and the rye of course has not exhausted his land.

The soil of Attleboro is generally light and suitable for buckwheat, and our correspondent may raise twenty crops of buckwheat in succession without applying any manure. This has been often done, and we know of no other grain which can be thus raised—one reason probably is we annually turn in a green crop of something or other, as we do not plough for buckwheat till the latter part of June—another reason may be the nature of the plant, which has a small root and a large top—but this is theory only; the fact is as above stated. We hope our correspondent will try one field for several years in succession. If he wishes to improve, or render his soil richer, he may sow half a bushel of buckwheat to the acre about the tenth of May, and it will be in full blow in six weeks—plough this crop under and sow his crop for harvest on the furrow—half a bushel of seed is enough if he scattered as much in his field last harvest time as we usually do.

In regard to potatoes we can never expect large ones on "poor sandy land"—let us apply our manure in the field, or broad cast. Sandy land is unsuitable for potatoes—they yield better, and are of better quality in clayey loams. One objection to putting a shovel full of manure in the hill is that in a dry season the manure is often of no use, and the very last thing we should recommend would be to put manure in the hill in sandy soils.—Such soils are not usually ploughed deep enough.

By placing what manure we have in the hill, and endeavoring to get the whole strength of it the first year, we keep our lands eternally poor—there is nothing left to nourish the succeeding crop. If a man has but little manure, he should plant but little, and his manure should be so applied that he can use it in tilling, and mix it with the soil.

As the potatoes were of "decent size and fair yield" in that end of the field where the soil was "in pretty good heart," C. O. R need not be discouraged, for if a sandy soil is not in *pretty good heart*, how can he expect any thing better than "small potatoes?"

Light soils like those of Attleboro' may be *permanently* improved by mixing in soil of a heavier quality—and it may often be more cheaply done by ploughing deeper whenever the subsoil is of a heavier quality than that at the surface. But we can never hope to render soils better by applying only a little mass of manure, and that in the hill, then carrying off the whole product, not even leaving the *roots* of the potatoes under ground, where they may rot, but suffering the tops and roots to dry up and become worthless. [Ed.

[From the Albany Cultivator.]

"Low's Illustrations."

We have received the first number of Prof. Low's splendid "Illustrations of the Breeds of British Animals," a series that in its progress can scarcely fail to throw much light on the origin and improvement of the various races of domestic animals in Britain; an enquiry scarcely less interesting here than there, as it is from the same source our domestic animals are derived. The Illustrations is a magnificent work in folio, the numbers published every two months, each containing four engravings of the folio size, of some of the most distinctive races of animals of the older breeds, most beautifully drawn and colored from life. We think this method is a very good one, as it will show more clearly than any other the improvements which have been effected in the breeds, and the sources from which the improvement has been derived. The letter press description is by Prof. Low, and his extensive acquirements, the great advantage he enjoys from his position, and his intimate acquaintance with the subject on which he writes, gives the greatest assurance to the breeder or the agriculturist, that the opinions expressed may be fully relied upon. The publication price of this work, is one guinea a number. Of the numbers before us, No. 1, is devoted to the Ox—No. 2, to Sheep—No. 3, to the Hog—No. 4 to the Ox.

It is impossible to look over the portraits of some of the original breeds here given, without being struck by the development of qualities that have given the greatest value to some of the improved breeds. Thus it is well known (see Cultivator vol. 7, page 94,) that the present beautiful Short Horns are the result of a successful cross of the Durhams and Galloways, effected by Mr. Collings. Now we think no one can look at the Galloway heifer in one of these engravings, without perceiving at once the origin of the square form, heavy quarters and fine points, which are so characteristic of the Improved Short Horns. The color of the Galloways in the Illustrations is indeed black, but the cross was effected with a *red* Galloway cow, which may account for the product of the cross being free from all colors excepting white and red.

So with the Hog; no one can look at the figure of the Siamese sow given in this work, and compare it with the Berkshire in the same number, with out tracing at a glance those peculiar qualities, the union of which rendered the improved Berkshire the most valuable breed of the age. The clean head, short ears and neck, round chest, and heavy hams and shoulders, are those of the Berkshire mainly, while the color, quiet nature,—short legs, and aptitude to fatten, have in a great degree been derived from the Siamese or China pig, for, according to Prof. Low, these are identical. We believe an examination of these portraits would have materially aided our southern and western agricultural friends in disposing of that vexed question, the color of the Berkshire pig. Prof. Low has given the original English Berkshire, a sandy color, dashed with black spots, and the Siamese is perfectly black. That the improved Berkshire should have white feet, and that invariably or nearly so, is seen from the fact that in both figures, *all the feet* and part of the leg is white; even the white hairs in the tail, which have elicited so much criticism, are not wanting.—Of the Chinese or Siamese, Prof. L. says —"The individuals are of small size, and have a cylindrical body, with the back somewhat hollow, and the belly trailing near the ground in consequence of the shortness of the limbs. The bristles are soft, approaching to the characters of hair; the color is usually black, the skin externally of a rich copper color." Again "the varieties of this widely extended race, with which we are chiefly conversant in this country, are derived from China; they have usually the dark color characteristic of the race, but they are often also white." Of the Berkshire, he remarks, "Many of the modern breed are nearly black, indicating their approach to the Siamese character, and sometimes they are black broken with white, showing the effects of the cross with the Chinese." To us, the black or nearly black color of the Improved Berkshires, with the sandy tinge if the extremities of their hair occasionally, and their white feet,—appear satisfactorily accounted for by Prof. Low's statements and figures.—That the color should not have been black, or nearly so, would have been contrary to be well known results of crosses in other animals, and to what must have been naturally expected here.

[From the Albany Cultivator.]

Organic Chemistry, in its applications to Agriculture and Physiology.

Under this title, Prof. Liebig, of the University of Giessen, has given to the public one of the most important contributions science has ever made to agriculture; and we are pleased to learn that it is soon to be presented to the American farmers by Wiley & Putnam of N. York, under the supervision of B. Silliman, Jr. of New Haven. Prof. Liebig has availed himself of the latest improvements in both chemistry and in agriculture, and has applied the former to an explanation of the results of the latter, with a success hitherto unequalled. Chaptal and Davy are justly regarded with the greatest respect for the services they rendered the farmer, by devoting their great powers to an elucidation of the processes of agriculture; but discoveries in the operations of nature have been made since Chaptal and Davy wrote, which have materially modified some of the positions taken by them. As an instance of the advance which has been made, we copy from a notice of the work in Silliman's Journal, the following paragraphs on that much disputed question the action of Gypsum:

"The existence of Ammonia as a constant constituent of the *atmosphere*, has never been proved, or even suspected, before the researches of Prof. Liebig, and the great importance of the discovery in a practical point of view can be justly appreciated only by a careful perusal of the present treatise. * * * It is shown that rain water and snow always contain ammonia, and it may be proved to the satisfaction of any person, by adding a little sulphuric or muriatic acid to rain water, and evaporating it nearly to dryness, in a clean porcelain capsule, when the ammonia will be detected by adding to the residuum a little powdered lime, which will liberate the ammonia; thus produced, it always has an offensive animal odor, fully indicating its origin. *It is an interesting thing, that in the discovery of ammonia in*

the atmosphere, we have also discovered the true cause of the great fertilizing effects of Gypsum or plaster of Paris, a key to which has been so long sought in vain. The fertility arises from the fact that the sulphate of lime lives in the soil the ammonia dissolved in the atmosphere, which would otherwise be vostilized with the water in its evaporation. * * * Soluable sulphate of ammonia and carbonate of lime are formed, and this salt of ammonia possessing no volatility, is consequently retained in the soil.—The action of gypsum, or chloride of calcium (muriate of lime) really consists in giving in a fixed condition to the nitrogen or ammonia which is brought into the soil, and which is indispensable to the nutrition of plants. The decomposition of gypsum by carbonate of ammonia does not take place, however, instantaneously; on the contrary, it proceeds very gradually, and this explains why the action of gypsum lasts several years."

THE CULTIVATOR.

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 20, 1841.

☞ For Terms—See First Page. ☜

Sympathy for McLeod.

This man has become quite notorious both in England and America, and some of the Journals are expressing much sympathy for him. Some of the Canadian papers talk exceedingly big and threaten us with an exterminating war, if we will not deliver him up at once, and trust to re dress him with his sovereign for satisfaction for the outrage upon the steamer Caroline, which McLeod is accused of burning, and for the murder of one or more citizens who were lawfully in the steamer.

McLeod is accused of both offences, and he is guilty of both, proved his own boasting of the exploit is believed and taken to be true by the jury. There are strong suspicions that he boasting is false, and he will be under the agreeable necessity of proving it so before the jury, or he cannot be acquitted. And then how will he appear before the public? No less than a hero, whose unbiased favorable view of the case is taken.

But who all this sympathy for the prisoner? Is he a prisoner of war, and entitled to be exchanged for some American in British custody? We have had no war, and if McLeod came over the line and secretly committed murder, or burned a vessel in our harbor, he should be convicted of murder, or of arson, though his government might have sent men to town and even if the two nations had been at war, if he came over in disguise, he made himself liable to be treated as a spy whenever he should be caught in the course.

We are not at State of war on account of McLeod. His case is a fine one to be treated of in high parliamentary strains, by some of the small fry in Canada; but reposed upon by the Southern country his statements are well set and to risk a war in the face of all Europe, to threaten us for punishing murderers or spies or trespassers—We are told by some of these people to negotiate with us and settle the line the matter. Why do not the British government give up our property in Maine, and then negotiate with us and settle the line the matter. No—they choose to keep possession of what they call "the disputed territory" during the negotiation—and they should not we keep possession now we have it, of a disputed trespasser, but till we can determine whether he is guilty or not guilty? If possession is important to the British, may it not be to us?—We are more interested in negotiate for the boundary line, because our opponent has possession,—may not our possession of McLeod, serve to quicken the pace of those who claim by release, but who seem in no haste to negotiate?

Rev. Mr. Damon's Sermon.

Mr. Norwood Damon, who has been filling his father's desk at W. Cambridge for some weeks past, preached in one of the Churches in Framingham last Sabbath to an attentive audience.

The subject of his discourse in the forenoon was, the characters of Dives and of Lazarus, which account history is recorded in the book of Luke. Mr D could not perceive anything more grossly criminal in Dives than may be observed in some modern rich men who pass for very excellent people. He was clothed in purple and fine linen, to be sure, and he fared sumptuously every day—he kept his pack of hounds and was probably fond of the chase; but he costs only trifling increased hire to employ many mechanics and many poor people who might otherwise have starved.

But he fared sumptuously every day, and though he might be a benevolent man, not allowing Lazarus to be thrown from his gate but permitting his good natured dogs to perform acts of kindness for the beggar—still all his thoughts were worldly—he had probably no duly solicitation for the pure delights of Heaven, and was wholly inclined for enjoyments higher than the gratifications of the senses.—And therefore when divested of all his earthly pomp and splendor, which he could not accompany him to another world, and when shutting up his eyes "on scenes so strange—on objects never before contemplated—behold he felt the torments of hell! He felt that he was divested of all that he ever held dear, and could encounter none of his accustomed comforts. He indeed had received no previous training and could not enjoy a state of pure holiness.

Mr. Damon's style is original—his expressions are clear, and his manner impressing. If he will furnish us with a copy we will make copious extracts, or publish the whole as we may have room.

☞ We would call the attention of our subscribers to Messrs. Hovey & Co's advertisements of seeds. Those will please notice that by going their agent in a short time, and sending to the amount of $5.00 will be paid for the same, offering at the same opportunity to furnish their gardens with some vegetables and flowers.

Gen Jackson's Birth-Day. Monday was the anniversary of the birth-day of Ex-President Jackson. He was born on the 15 day of March 1767, and is therefore 74 years old.

Massachusetts Legislature.

Tuesday, March 16. *In the Senate.* Committees reported — the appointment of a tax of $1000, as corrected; (accepted) — the resolve granting county taxes, with an amendment; (passed to be engrossed.)

The bill in addition to an act authorizing banks to surrender their charters came up concurred, with an amendment, which was non-concurred.

Mr. Hubbard moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the Senate refused to strike out the 6th and 7th sections of the bill additional to an act for the relief of insolvent debtors, and to insert a substitute; and the vote by which said bill passed to be engrossed, having been reconsidered, the motion was sustained, the sections referred to were struck out, the substitute adopted, and the bill again passed to be engrossed as amended.

Mr. Parsons submitted the following resolve, and the question thereon being stated by Mr. Washburn, who was in the chair, it was adopted unanimously —

Resolved, That the thanks of the Senate be offered to the Hon. Daniel P. King, for the faithful, just, and able performance of his duties as President of the Senate. To the promptness and accuracy of his decisions, and his unfailing courtesy, we are all indebted for much of the harmony which has facilitated the business of the session, and will make our recollections of it pleasant.

In reply, Mr. King addressed the Senate in a speech pertinent to the occasion.

Committees reported — the resolve authorizing the Treasurer to borrow money, without amendment.

Bills passed to be engrossed — respecting school houses and the taxation of school districts — and to defray the expenses of the Probate Courts. Also, the resolve authorizing the Treasurer to borrow money.

The bill requiring County Commissioners to furnish blank returns of elections was read again and ordered to a third reading.

The Senate concurred in the amendments of the House to the bill in addition to an act to incorporate the proprietors of the Newburyport Bridge.

The bill, to complete the construction of the Western Railroad was put on its first passage, and, pending its consideration, the Senate adjourned.

In the House. On motion of Mr. Dwight, of Springfield, ordered, that the pay roll be made up, including to-morrow.

The orders of the day were taken up.

The bill to authorize the construction of the Western Railroad was indefinitely postponed.

In Convention. At 11 A. M. the two branches met in convention for the purpose of choosing four Directors of the Western Railroad.

At the first balloting the whole number of votes cast was 376

Necessary to a choice	170
Parker L. Hall of Pittsfield, had	323
John W. Lowell of Worcester,	272
John Howard of Springfield,	225
Wm. Jackson of Newton,	188

The following engrossed bills and resolves passed: —

To repeal two acts concerning a bridge over Connecticut river — concerning the Mining — in relation to Charles River and Warren Bridges — to incorporate the Hopkinton High School — concerning Counties — relating to the Revised Laws — for amending additional Lic. Laws — for the pay of the Chaplains.

The following bills and resolves were passed to be engrossed: —

For the pay of the Clerks — concerning the Newburyport Bridge — relating to Courts of Common Pleas — relating to the investigation of the President of the United States — on the petition of John Minot — concerning the State Lunatic Hospital — giving further time to the Commissioners on Banks, &c. — concerning the Bristol and Worcester Rail Road Corporation — to establish the office of auditor of accounts.

On motion of Mr. Knowlton of Worcester, ordered, unanimously, that the thanks of the House be presented to the Speaker, the Hon. George Ashmun, for the courteous, impartial, and distinguished civility with which he has presided over their deliberations. To which the Speaker replied in a short and appropriate speech expressing his good feelings towards all gentlemen of the House.

Wednesday, March 17. The Bill to relocate the Lunenburg Delaware canal locks, and the House bill to incorporate the Proprietors of the Salem and Lowell Canal were read a long time, first passed to be engrossed, causing the discharge of the debtor on the petition of Ebenezer Bacon, on the ground of a majority in interest of his creditors, but rejected on the second. Sent down, came back, and the House concurred.

The Bill relating to the repairs of the State House, passed to be engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Adams, it was ordered, that the Com. on the Judiciary, bring in a bill to repeal the Insolvent Law of 1838. The Com. bring in a bill as required, and the question on its passage to a 3d reading was determined in the negative.

The Bill to aid the construction of the Western Railroad, passed to be enacted by a vote of 19 to 8.

Mr. Lawrence from a Select Committee, reported that the appointment of a publisher of the laws for the term to the next General Court, — and said report was accepted — the resolve was then read a second time, and passed to be engrossed. The resolve appoints the Atlas as the paper in which the laws shall be published, by authority of the State.

The resolve fixing the pay of the Clerks was referred to the next General Court.

In the House. This being the last day of the session on which it is necessary that many papers shall pass through several stages in each branch, in the course of our sitting, it is impossible to be present in a report to order in which bills shall be taken up. We attempt to give the results and to show every thing which has been finally done.

The following engrossed bills, the first of which originated in this House, passed to be enacted, namely: — in relation to an act to establish the city of Lowell; concerning the proprietors of Parker River Bridge; authorizing the increase of the number of shares of the Amherst Bank; concerning the election of County Commissioners; to annex a part of Marshfield to Falmouth; concerning the expense of making highways; to incorporate the Worcester Branch Rail Road Co.; establishing a House of Correction in the four Western Counties.

Engrossed resolves — the first one of which originated in this House, passed, viz: — in favor of John V. Low; concerning certain documents relating to volunteer services; concerning public lands, granting taxes to the several Counties and directing the Treasurer to borrow money; for the payment of sundry pontes; granting additional compensation to the Secretary of the Commonwealth for the services performed in relation to the Rail Road; concerning the State Lunatic Hospital, and on the petition of John Minot.

The following bills and resolves were passed to be engrossed: —

For the pay of the Clerks — concerning the Newburyport Bridge — relating to Courts of Common Pleas — relating to the investigation of the President of the United States — on the petition of John Minot — concerning the State Lunatic Hospital — giving further time to the Commissioners on Banks, &c. — concerning the Bristol and Worcester Rail Road Corporation — to establish the office of auditor of accounts.

The report was ordered to be laid on the table. Tuesday.

Mr. Tuck for Pepperell from the Com. on Probate and Chancery, to whom were referred several petitions for a law upon the subject of forfeiture of bonds required that the same be referred to the next General Court, which was accordingly done, the House refused to adopt, and it was laid upon the table.

The House concurred in the report of the Senate, to the bill to incorporate the Ipswich Manufacturing Corporation.

The rule would not permit reporting the resolve of the President of the U. States.

The following engrossed bills passed to be enacted, viz: to defray the expenses of Probate Courts; relating to the State House; relating to the Court of Common Pleas; in addition to an act for the relief of insolvent debtors; and incorporate the Rotary Steam Engine Co.; requiring Co. Commissioners to furnish blank returns of elections; to incorporate the Boston Mining Co. in relation to bills of discovery; in addition to an act authorizing banks to surrender their charters; respecting the taxation of houses of public worship; relating to the Commonwealth Bank and other banking corporations; relating to Rail Roads; and in addition to an act to incorporate the Boston and Worcester Rail Road Corporation.

At 6 P. M. adjourned.

Thursday, March 18th. No business of any consequence was done, and both branches of the Legislature was prorogued until the first Wednesday in January next.

Proceedings of Congress.

Friday, March 12. *In the Senate.* On motion by Mr. Preston,

Ordered, That when the Senate adjourns, it will adjourn to meet on Monday next, at 12 o'clock.

A message was received from the President of the United States, transmitting several communications of an Executive character.

A resolution submitted yesterday by Mr. Rives to extend the provisions of the resolution giving extra compensation to the Sergeant-at-Arms, and other officers of the Senate, passed March 2, to the Clerks in the office of the Secretary of the Senate, was debated, at length, by Messrs Wright, Rives, Bates, Clay of Kentucky, Woodbury, Walker, Buchanan, Porter, Fulton and Huntington; and, on motion of the latter, it was laid on the table — ayes 21, noes not counted.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of Executive business,

And then adjourned.

Sentences in Municipal Court.

Samuel Merriatt, on one indictment for arson in the 2d degree, 5 days 10 years State Prison. 2d indictment for receiving stolen goods from the store of Franklin Comstt's, 3 days 2 years. 3d indictment for breaking and entering the store of J. M. Beebe & Co., 5 days 3 years.—4th indictment for stealing from a store at the fire, 1 year. 5th indictment for breaking open the store of Clapp & Steel, and stealing therefrom, 1 year — making 17 years in all. If he had been sentenced to the extent of the law, it would have been 70 years.

Cordelo S. Rugg, minor, for breaking into Nesens & Scarrell's barber's shop, under the Exchange, and stealing therefrom $17 in money 1 days 2 years House of Correction.

Mary R. Brown, for keeping a house of ill fame, 1 year House of Correction.

Wm. Rand, for stealing a watch belonging to Mr. Fell, 1 year 3 mos. House of Correction.

John Perley, for stealing one silver watch and three gold watches, from the ship of Samuel A. Way, 2 days 2 years House of Correction.

Henry Green, for stealing coat from Benj. Jenkins, 2 years House of Correction.

Peter McKenny, for stealing tub apple-sauce, iron chain, &c — three larcenies, and having been in States Prison before, was deemed a common and notorious thief, and sentenced two years House of Correction.

Silas Burt, for having in his possession counterfeit money, on three indictments five years States Prison.

Frances Shaw, for stealing a watch from a Captain of a vessel, three days and two years House of Correction.

Joseph Northcand, for assault on a watchman, $10 and costs, to be paid in ten days. 30 days House of Correction.

Thomas Tar for for keeping a house of ill fame, fined $50 and costs, to be paid in ten days or one year in the House of Correction. In addition to fine, required to give securities in $1000 to keep the peace. This was a peculiar case and both within the meaning and letter of the statutes in such cases. [Times of Thursday.

Another Steamboat Sunk.

The New Orleans Bulletin of the 4th inst. states that the "John Randolph, Capt. Miller, bound heavy for Nashville, left port on Tuesday evening. Having proceeded about a mile above Carrollton, a dense fog suddenly enshrouded the boat, and completely intercepted vision. In this state of the case, Capt. Miller concluded to land his boat, and the engine was accordingly stopped. In a few minutes afterwards the headway of the boat carried her against the shore, and at the same time she ran upon a snag. The shock was by no means heavy, and no idea was entertained that the boat, known to be a very strong one, was materially injured. In a few moments, however, it was discovered that she was sinking; and it turned out that there was barely time for the passengers and crew to escape on board the yawl, before she went down. A colored man, fireman is missing, and he is the only one not known to be saved. The Randolph was a good boat, and had a valuable cargo on board — estimated by some to be worth $200,000 to $300,000, and probably very little insurance. Capt. Phillips assures us that he was not able to save his trunk, or a single article of property, and that the passengers were equally unfortunate. Gen Coffee, one of the passengers, lost with his trunk about $15,000 in cash. The J. R., it is believed, went down in such deep water that she will probably never be found."

From Florida.

The St. Augustine News of March 7, says that an express arrived at Palatka, from Fort Russell on the night of the 4th, bringing intelligence that Capt. Barnum, with one hundred men, including a mounted ranger, came up with the Indians whom Lieut. Alburtis had been compelled to retreat from on account of the smallness of his force at the head of Orange Lake, and commenced an attack upon them. Capt. B. had placed the nine mounted men in ambush, as a reserve, and led on the others; but finding the Indians in such a body, he made a signal for the mounted men to come up. No sooner was the signal made, when the Indians, having cut off their retreat from the main body, fired upon the rangers, killing one, and the other three escaped to the fort, being wounded. The express was immediately sent off to Palatka, without knowing any thing further. The wounded men state that Capt. B was still fighting.

Capt. Carr, 2d Dragoons, with one hundred men, was sent out from Pilatka a few days previous, and returned shortly after the express had arrived from Fort Russell. He cannot have supplied his men with provisions, and starvation in Capt. Barnum's battle ground. It is impossible to give the particulars under existing circumstances. There is no living doubt, we think that Lieut. Alburtis had lost many men, for they broke, in his skirmish with the Indians, and was forced to retreat to our front of that number. The books will soon tell the story.

Lead. We learn that lead has advanced one shilling, and that it is more than probable that it will be advanced about a Penny more. This will tend to the still scarcer of Wisconsin, Missouri, and a part of Illinois.

The Britannia took out 6 mail bags containing 7000 packages of letters and newspapers, and for 16 passengers.

The North Eastern Boundary.

The Bangor Democrat states that two respectable gentlemen of that city, were recently listenees to a conversation between a gentleman of Portland, and Mr. Elliott, of St. John, N. B., in which the latter said that an assistant of Mr. Featherstonhaugh had stated in his presence, in a public house in St. John, that the British surveying party — of which he was one — went to the point claimed by the Americans to be the northwest angle of Nova Scotia; that the party there found the highlands corresponding with those mentioned in the treaty; that these facts, though well known to Featherstonhaugh were suppressed in the report; and that the report of the commissioners is understood to have been drawn up by a Mr. O'Connor, — or O'Connell — a lawyer in St. John. This seems to come in a very indirect way, but it may be true nevertheless. There can be no doubt of the fact that the highlands are still where they were in 1783, and as they are described in the treaty, and as Mr. Featherstonaugh must either have neglected to make a proper survey, or have misrepresented the facts collected to his employers. This may have been done, however, with their consent, as an argument of some kind was necessary to sustain their claim to the territory in dispute.

Daring Robbery.

The office of Messrs Gilbert & Sons, Brokers, in Exchange street, was entered Wednesday night, and a large sum of specie taken off. The premises were entered by false keys. The front door was first entered, then the outer safe which was secured by two strong and intricate locks, afterwards the inner safe door, which was secured by a powerful and complicated lock, all of which were passed without moving or leaving any marks of violence upon the massive doors. The amount of specie taken was $4275 in gold and silver, the descriptions of which and the quantities of each may be seen by reference to the advertisement in another column. Four hundred dollars reward is offered for the detection of the thief and recovery of the money.—There is one of the most daring and bold robberies which have occurred here for a long season. It must have been effected by a gang of the most adroit and accomplished villains, and the community should be placed on their guard for their own protection, and the arrest of so dangerous a confederacy. [Transcript.

St. Patrick's Day was celebrated Wednesday by the disciples of the Patron Saint of Hibernia. A large procession composed of the Catholic Relief Society, and Catholic Temperance Societies headed by a band of Music, marched through the principle streets. The Charitable Irish Society celebrated their one hundred and fourth Anniversary by a dinner at the U. S. Hotel.

The Catholic Temperance Society in this city have made great accessions, of late to their numbers. A beautiful die has recently been cut on steel by Mr. Mitchel, for striking off medals; which has been sent to New York, and a large quantity of medals procured. The design on one side of the medal is the Saviour and the woman at the Well, and the inscription, "give me the water that I may not thirst." The work is well executed and does great credit to the artist. [Times.

Shipwreck and loss of Lives. James Conway one of the crew of the ship Belvidere, arrived in this city yesterday from Plymouth, states that the Belvidere, of and for Boston, from Provincetown, anchored in the Cow Yard on Friday night, and, that during the snow storm, she filled with water—her cables were then slipped, and she drifted upon White Flat. About ten o'clock, A. M., on Saturday, they got the vessel afloat, and, in attempting to make the harbor, were carried outside of the beach, and grounded on Brown's Island. As the vessel struck, the Captain (L. Hersey) was knocked over by the boom and drowned. The crew then took to the rigging where they remained nearly six hours, the waves dashing over them every few minutes, when after two unsuccessful attempts, three were rescued from their perilous situation.

William Gwynn Jones, of Baltimore, who was sentenced some six years since to the Penitentiary for robbing the mail, was pardoned by President Van Buren, a few days before his term of office expired,—he is now at liberty. At the time he was arrested, he was the editor of the Gazette, and engaged as a Sunday school teacher, and in all the benevolent projects of the day. For a long time he acted as an indoor clerk of the Penitentiary.

The following nominations were confirmed by the Senate on Friday.

Ogden Hoffman, Dist. Attorney N. York.—Wm. Pinkney, Surveyor, Baltimore. Nathan Cummings, Collector, Portland, Me. Austin Baldwin Collector, Middletown, Conn. Wm. R. Watson, Collector, Providence, R. I. Geo. Rowland, Surveyor, Tiverton, R. I. Geo. W. Knight, Surveyor Pawtucket, R. I. Danl. Rennick, Collector, Kennebunk, Me. Tristram Storer, Collector, Saco, Me.

More Mail Robberies. The North American, (Philadelphia) of Saturday, says that one of the banks in that city had received a notice from different persons of about fifty missing drafts upon it from the West, which were regularly mailed at various points, most of them in Illinois. We hear that other banks have had similar notices, and even money remitted to this city is missing.

Suicide. On Saturday morning last, Mr. George Shoemaker, of Worcesburg township, Pa., committed suicide by hanging himself in his own house. His wife at the time lay a corpse in the house, and it is believed that the decease of his consort, with a nervous complaint to which he was subject, were the causes of his committing suicide.

The Profession of Law. Burke says that law is one of the first and noblest of human sciences, and that it does more to quicken and invigorate the understanding than all other kinds of human learning put together, but that is not apt, "except in persons very happily born," to open and liberalize the mind exactly in the same proportion.

A pair of Short Horn Durham Steers from the farm of Hon. John Wells, Dorchester, were exhibited in State street, on Saturday last, and made a most beautiful sight. They are not quite 5 years old, and weigh upwards of 3400 pounds. [Courier.

McLeod's trial will take place at Lockport on the 22nd instant, Monday next. It was rumored that the Attorney General of the United States, Mr. Crittenden, will be present at Lockport, on behalf of the U. S. to take such steps as the case may require.

Fire. The dwelling House and barn belonging to Asa Hill, of Athol, was burned March 11th; it took fire in consequence of a defect in the chimney. The furniture was saved. The buildings was insured at the Rockingham Mutual Insurance office. [Mercantile Journal.

Mr. Van Buren has refused a public dinner tendered to him by the Democrats of New York city. They are making preparations, however, to give him a public demonstration of the respect due to his merits. He will be in New York on Tuesday next. [Post.

Messrs. Clay and King. The late misunderstanding in the Senate between these gentlemen, has been settled in public, before the whole board, and they cordially shook hands—Mr. Preston of S. C. having exerted himself to effect a reconciliation. It is now said that no challenge was sent by Mr. King—of course none was accepted by Mr. Clay.

Four Persons Drowned. The Journal of Commerce says that on Thursday a number of persons took a boat in the Hudson river in order to embark on board a vessel ready to sail for Havre—that the boat filled before it reached the vessel, and four of the number were drowned.

Fire. At one o'clock, Sunday morning, a fire broke out in a frame house, rear of 171 Walker street, N. Y. occupied as an assignation house, which was destroyed. The brick house in front, occupied for like purposes, was considerably injured.

A kind wife! The New Brunswick Murderer. One day last week, it is said, Robinson's wife made an attempt to convey to him a razor in a can of soup, for the purpose of enabling him to commit suicide, but was prevented by the vigilance of the jailor.

The department of Sonora, stretching along the Gulf of California, is now in a State of open revolt against the Central Government of Mexico. All attempts to quell it by the Government officers have proved entirely useless.

Fire. At five o'clock Monday morning, three unfinished buildings, nearly completed, in Atlantic street near the South Ferry, Brooklyn, were destroyed by fire. They belonged to Joseph H. Van Mater, and were insured.

The Gold Mines. The produce of the gold region in the United States is estimated at more than two millions of dollars per annum. Within the last three years there have been minted from these mines, $4,377,550.

The train of cars which left this city on Saturday morning for the East, was 6 3-4 hours in passing from Newburyport to Portsmouth, a distance of only 20 miles. The snow was piled up in the cuts from 3 to 6 feet.

Eggs of the Codfish. It is estimated that the female carries in her ovary more than 9,000,000 of eggs. No wonder, therefore, that 200,000 fishermen do not cause this fish to disappear from the deep.

It is stated that E. K. Collins, Esq., of the firm of Collins & Co., N. Y. has received a favorable answer to his application to government for assistance in building a line of steam packets.

A Dr. in Indiana has sued a beautiful, dashing young widow, for a breach of promise of marriage, and has laid the damages at $2000.

Gov. Grayson has issued his proclamation calling an extra session of the Legislature of Maryland, to commence on the 24th inst.

Lake Erie clear of Ice. The ice has disappeared from Cleaveland harbor and the adjacent parts of the lake.

Mr. Van Buren has left Washington for N York. He was expected in Baltimore on Monday.

A patent has been taken out in England for paving the streets with India Rubber.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, Mr. Freeman O. Wiley, of Milton, to Miss Elizabeth V. Foggo, of this city.

In this city, Mr. Charles H. Laughton to Mrs. Sarah Hollis.

In Brighton, on the 16th inst by Rev. Mr. Lamson, Mr. George R. Hallcock of Watertown, to Miss Abigail J. daughter of Capt. Joseph Warren of B.

In Pittsfield, March 4, by Rev. Alexander Lovell, Dea. Curtis Pomeroy to Miss Caroline Sanderson.

In Royalston, Feb. 25, by Rev. Mr. Perkins, Mr. Joseph Estabrook to Miss Harriet M. Mirick.

DEATHS.

In Roxbury, Mrs. Elizabeth Kemble Oliver, aged 76.

In Charlestown, on Saturday evening, March 13, Deacon Abel B. King, 43.

In West Bridgewater, March 8, Mark Lothrop, 95.

In North Bridgewater, March 12, Nathaniel Snell, 86.

In Roxbury, 14th inst. Abraham Carlton Towne, youngest child of Mr. Otr N. Towne.

In Marblehead, 15th inst. Mr. Joseph C. Turell, printer, 23.

At Duxbury, Mrs. Rebianer, widow of Mr. Wm. Nichols, 85.

In Dedham, Mr. Roswell N. Potter, 59.

In Roxbury, 11th inst Mrs. Sarah, wife of Mr. David S. Marston, formerly of Boston, 92.

In Woburn, 12th inst. Daniel H. Skilton, 23, son of the late Rev. Thomas Skilton.

In Troy, N. H. 9th inst. Mr. Benjamin Tolman, 85, a revolutionary pensioner, who fought in the battles of Bunker Hill, Bennington and Brantingham.

In Melrose, 1st inst. Mr. John R. Campbell, of Charlestown, Mass. 34.

In New Orleans, 21 inst. Lucinda Carson, 1 year 7 mos, a native of Watertown, Mass.

In Shrewsbury, Mass. 9th inst. suddenly, Mrs. Dorothy S. Merriam, daughter of the late Rev. Joseph Sumner, D. D. 63.

In Worcester, March 7, of quick consumption, Mary W., wife of Hiram Smith, 26.

In Holdenstown, March 7, Miss Sarah, daughter of the late Mr. Joseph Bartlett.

In Scituate Point, Feb. 27, Capt. Noah Mason, keeper of S. P. Light House, a native of Uxbridge, Mass., and a soldier of the revolution, 84.

Whole number of Deaths in Boston for the week ending March 13, 28. Males, 13. Females, 15.—Stillborn, 0.

Of consumption, 1, debility, 2, lung fever, 1, disease in the throat, 1, erysipelas, 1, croup, 1, sudden, 2, abscess, 1, fits, 2, convulsions, 1, teething, 1, disease of the heart, 1, old age, 1, whooping cough, 2, dropsy on the brain, 2, stoppage in the bowels, 1, dropsy, 1, canker on the bowels, 1, childbed, 1, infantile, 4.

REVIEW OF THE MARKETS.

Boston, March 20.

Ashes. The receipts of the week have been mostly taken by the trade at 5⅝ per lb for Pot, and 5¾ a 5⅞ for Pearl. The demand for manufacturing purposes has been extremely limited.

Coals. There have been two small importations of Canal since our last. No sales of either description have been made to change the former quotations of the market, and prices remain nominally the same as previously reported.

Coffee. The market during the last week has presented a less cheering aspect, but no lower prices have been taken. The sales comprise part of a recent importation of St. Domingo, 9¼ a 9½, 590 bags Rio, 10¼ a 11, 400 do Porto Cabello, 10¼ a 11c per lb, 6 months.

Fish. Nothing has been done this week to effect prices; supplies remain to be heavy, and but little demand.

Hides. The sales this week have been 20 bales green salted Buffalo, 11c; 25 do raw do, 31 35 each, and 12 do raw do, 35 each; 2000 Buenos Ayres, 25c per lb, 6 months; 12,000 Maracas Goat Skins 21, a 21c; 30 bales do dry, price not transpired.

Hops. The sales this week consist of 12 bales 1st qua. a 30c; 10 do, 33c, for New Hampshire and Massachusetts respectively. Some small lots have been taken at higher prices.

Iron. No change exists in the market since the last report.

Molasses. The transactions of the week have been for distilling qualities at a reduction on late reported prices, and consist of the following parcels—200 bbls Cuba tart, 18c, 6 mos; 200 do do, at 18½, with a discount, reducing the sale equal to 18 a 18½ per gal; 3 a 400 bbls Sugarine, 24, 6 mos; 70 bbls for export, equal to 23c, 4 mos et; an entire cargo, 400 bbls Cuba sweet, was taken at 21; 2 a 300 do do, at the same; 200 do Trinidad, 25c per gall, 6 mos et.

Provisions. Have been in rather better demand during the past week, but without producing any change on prices. Prime qualities Lard are more sought after, but inferior sorts are less inquired for; sales 7 a 7½; good 8c per lb.

Seed. Western Clover Seed has fallen off a trifle since our last report. Northern is still nearly at quotations. Prices of Herds Grass are firmer, there has been but a slight addition to the limited sales of the past week. Red Top plenty and sold in small quantities at our lowest prices.

Salt. There has been an import of Liverpool since the last report; coarse fishing qualities are in better demand; none of any consequence in hands.

Sugar. There has been but little doing this week and prices are a shade lower; sales of ordinary to fair brown, old crop, for refining, at 6¾ a 6¾, and 7¼ a 7⅝; do to the trade, 200 boxes new do, 7 a 8; a few whites 9¼ a 10 c per lb; 60 hhds Cuba Muscovado, c. mmon, 6c per lb, 6 mos; and by auction boxes Havana white, low quality, $8 55 a $9 100 lbs; 50 do do brown do, 7c per lb; 40 bbls New Orleans, 6¾ a 6¾c per lb, 4 mos et. The imports were 2282 sacks and 540 bbls Brazil; 328 hhds, 98 tierces and 20 bbls Porto Rico.

Tea. There was a public sale in New York on the 10th, the cargo of ship John Gilpin, which proved a large company, and the prices realized were above the expectations of sellers. Canton made from about 1 a 2c per lb more than the previous sale, and the country tea went off at a shade reduction. The importation was afterwards offered, but without success, and nearly the whole parcel was withdrawn.

Wool. Sales limited, without any important change on prices.

FLOUR AND GRAIN MARKET.

Boston, March 20. Flour. The market remains without any essential alteration since the last report. The unfavorable state of the weather at the close materially interfered with out-door business, and few sales of either description were made. The principal transactions of the week consist of the following parcels: 400 bbls Ohio, part not in prime order, at $4 37 per bbl; 500 do, $5 44, half cash and 4 months; 1000 do do, for an Eastern market; 500 do do, 4 56 do do; and some other parcels of Ohio, per bbl, cash and short credit; Genesee, good brands, $5, and fancy do, 5 12½ per bbl; at 90 Broad Street, 4 75 per bbl, 4 mos; 200 do, same—both parcels taken for exportation.

Grain. The stock of all kinds of Grain in store and expected arrivals of Corn large; dealers have enabled the past fortnight to reduce their supplies materially, there having been but few Southern received to interfere with the retail demand. The sales week have been for white Corn, 46 a 47c; yellow flat, 50 a 51c; Delaware Oats, 30 a 31c; Eastern, 33 a 35c per bushel; 50 casks white Corn sold at auction, at 81 per bushel.

New York, March 17. Flour. The market is extremely inactive; a sale of 2500 barrels at 4 75; 1100 bbls Dutchtilge's brand, at 4 56; Genesee and Howard St. remain nominal at 4 75; Rye flour sells in lots at 2 75 a $3.

Grain. A sale of 200 bushels Ohio White at 90c cash; the market price for Rye is 70c delivered; Oats are scarce, with an upward tendency; a sale of 1400 bushels Southern at 30 a 30½; receipts for Corn since our last. A sale of 1500 bushels North River Barley, as it lay, 51c; 1000 do at 52c delivered.

Philadelphia, March 15. Flour. The receipts continue depressed with moderate sales of superfine, 4 50 per barrel; Rye Flour, $3.

Grain. New Corn is coming to market freely; prices are looking down; sales 1800 bushels Corn, at 40 a 41c per bushel; white is worth 39 a 40c; sales of Southern Oats at 25c; Southern Wheat at 90c; Rye, no sales.

Baltimore, March 15. Flour. We note sales on Saturday and to-day of 600 a 700 barrels good mun brands from store at $4 37½, cash. Holders generally, we believe, are now firm at the same price. We quote the receipt price at $4 12½.

Grain. Wheat is a trifle better—sales to-day of red at 85 a 90c, and of white, 90 a 92c. The last sale of Rye was at 48 a 50c. Sales of white Corn at 39 a 40c, and yellow at 42c—some very prime at 43c. We quote Oats at 25 a 26c.

CATTLE AND MEAT MARKET.

Brighton, Monday, March 15. At market 225 Beef Cattle, 10 yoke Working Oxen, 12 Cows and Calves, 230 Sheep, and 600 Swine.

Prices—Beef Cattle—Sales quick at last week's prices, viz—Extra at $6 75 a $7; first quality, at $6 50; second quality, 5 75 a $6; third quality, at 5 50.

Working Oxen—Sales $65, $72 and $85.

Cows and Calves—$20, $23 and $28.

Sheep—Lots at $3, 3 75, 4 50 and $5.

Swine—Lots to peddle were sold at 4 1-16 a 4½ for Sows, and 5 1-16 a 5½ for Barrows. At retail, 5½ a 6c.

New York, March 15. At market, 675 Beef Cattle, 180 milch Cows, and 500 Sheep and Lambs; head were sold from $7 to $9 50, averaging $8; 160 lbs; 140 milch Cows were sold at $20, $30, $38 each.

Hay—The supplies here been less plentiful, and sales made at 75 a 87½ per 100 lbs.

Philadelphia, March 15. Beef Cattle—1000 head in market, sales from $6 to $7 50; extra at $8; 156 Cows and Calves, $20 a 27, extra, $33; Hogs; sales 5 a 5½; Sheep, 1127 at market, and sold at 2 25 to 4 50, extra, $6.

Baltimore, March 15. About 200 head of Beef offered for sale to-day at the drove yards, 160 of which were sold to the city butchers at prices ranging from $6 for good to $7 75 per 100 lbs, for those of the first prime quality. We quote the average price at $7 per 100 lbs. Live Hogs sell pretty freely at $5 to 5 75 per 100 lbs.

FANEUIL HALL MARKET.

Vegetables.

RETAIL PRICES.

Potatoes, per bushel	45	a	
Spinach, per half peck		a	
Dandelions, per half peck		a	
Parsnips, per bushel		a	
Sweet Potatoes, per bushel	1 25	a	1
Turnips, half peck	6	a	
Carrots, per bushel		a	
Beets, per bushel	50	a	
Onions, yellow, per bushel	25	a	
" " "	50	a	
Cauliflowers, each	12	a	
Parsley, half peck	75	a	1
Celery, per root	6	a	
Cabbages, each	4	a	
Horseradish, per lb	8	a	
Lettuce, per head		a	
Radishes, per bunch		a	

Fruit.

Apples, per bushel	75	a	1
Apples, extra, per bushel	1 50	a	2
Pears, per bushel	2 00	a	2
Cranberries, per bushel	1 75	a	2
Grapes, Foreign, per lb	20	a	2
Lemons, per doz	17	a	2
Oranges, " "	25	a	3
Dried Apples, per lb	4	a	
Walnuts, per bushel	2 00	a	2
Chestnuts, per bushel	2 00	a	2
Beans, dried, white, per bush	1 75	a	2

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

Butter, lump, per lb	15	a	
" firkin	18	a	
Cheese, new milk, per lb	7	a	
" sour meal	4	a	
Eggs, per dozen		a	
Beef, fresh, per lb	6	a	
Do corned	6	a	
Do smoked	9	a	
Beef Tallow, per lb	9	a	
Pork, whole hogs	5	a	
Pigs, roasting, per lb	9	a	
Pork, fresh	6	a	
" salted	7	a	
Hams, Boston, per lb	9	a	
" Western, do do	8	a	
Lard, leaf, per lb	9	a	
" Western, per keg	8	a	
Tripe, per lb	8	a	
Pigs Feet, per lb		a	
Veal,	6	a	
Whole Calves	5	a	
Chickens, per lb	12	a	
Turkeys, per lb	10	a	
Capons, per do		a	
Mutton, per lb	6	a	
Lamb, per lb		a	

HAY MARKET.

Eastern Screwed, per ton	13 00	a	14
Good Country, per hundred	85	a	
Straw	45	a	

SEED MARKET.

Seed, brown, per bag	10 00	a	. . .
" white, per bag	10 00	a	. . .
Seed, per bushel	3 00	a	3 50
Seed, "	3 00	a	4 00
Seed, per bushel	1 37	a	1 50
" American, do do	. . .	a	. . .
, Northern, per pound	12½	a	13
Southern, " "	8½	a	9½
Foreign, " "	. . .	a	12
White Dutch, per lb	20	a	25
Lucerne, or French	33	a	. . .
y, or Herds Grass, bush	3 50	a	4 00
p, bushel	. . .	a	1 50
Southern, bush	55	a	60
l Grass, "	3 00	a	. . .
"	2 00	a	2 50
heat "	1 25	a	1 50

DAL AND WOOD MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

Ash, per 2000 lbs	9 50	a	10 00
ttle, do	11 00	a	12 00
do	11 00	a	12 00
, do	9 00	a	10 00
Orchard, do do	10 00	a	. . .
Mountain, do do	10 00	a	. . .
per chaldron	. . .	a	6 50
al, per basket	32	a	37
n Wood, dry, per cord	. . .	a	7 00
ry do do, do do	. . .	a	5 00
y do, do do	7 00	a	8 00

HIDE MARKET.

s Ayres, dry hide per lb	13	a	14
nlaco, dry salted	10	a	11
naude	13	a	14
lvador	. . .	a	. . .
naw	. . .	a	. . .
ica	. . .	a	. . .
Indian	11	a	12
	13	a	15
, slaughtered	5½	a	5½
ita, cow, green salted	87	a	1 35
" light	. . .	a	. . .
dry	75	a	1 00

LEATHER MARKET.

, best tannage, per lb	30	a	32
county,	27	a	29
nor, city tannage	29	a	30
" dry hide	23	a	25
York, red, light	24	a	25
" middling	21	a	22
" overweight	18	a	20
" slaughter	22	a	23
dry hide	21	a	22
ter Upper in the rough	. . .	a	24

WOOL MARKET.

rican, common to ½ blood	35	a	37
" " ½ "	36	a	40
" " ¾ "	44	a	46
l Wool, superfine	43	a	46
No. 1, Lambs'	37	a	42
No. 2, "	26	a	30
No. 3, "	18	a	20

LIME MARKET.

aston, per cask	80	a	90
"	75	a	80
ng, St. George Co's	. . .	a	. . .
white lump	1 12	a	1 25
2d quality	. . .	a	1 00
common	75	a	80

HOP MARKET.

rt, Mass. 1840, per lb	30	a	35
" "	. . .	a	. . .

PLASTER PARIS.

n, 220 lbs, cash	2 50	a	2 62

GRINDSTONES.

m of 2000 lbs, rough	18 00	a	20 00
do do finished	28 00	a	30 00

it Trees, Mulberries, &c.

THE subscriber offers to the public the usual very large assortment, comprising the choicest **Fruit Trees**, of every class and embracing all the newest varieties.

Also—an immense collection of **Ornamental Trees, Shrubs** and **Flowering Plants, House Plants, Bulbous Roots**, and the extensive assortment of **Splendid Dahlias**, in bloom.

These articles will be sold at a reduction to suit the times, and as cheap or cheaper than they can be elsewhere obtained. For the silk culture, are offered the best varieties of **Mulberries**, which are the **Russian, Etatz, Alpine, Multicaulis,** and **Rose**; all of which are very hardy except the Alpine, and that withstands very ordinary winters. The State of New York having most generously granted a bonus of **$2,000** on Silk, and Massachusetts and Vermont having done the same, they will no doubt take up in this great national pursuit.

WM. R. PRINCE.

Flushing, March 20, 1841.

3m

Priced Catalogues will be sent to every applicant. Any persons who wish to establish silk plantations will be supplied with trees payable by a share of the crop.

ommonwealth of Massachusetts.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, }
March 12th, 1841. }

TICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that on the 23d instant, packages for the School Committees of the several Towns in the State were forwarded in addition to the Sheriffs of the several Counties. Packages contain Reports of the Board of Education, School Registers, a copy of the recent Law concerning Schools, and a blank form for a Return. Each Committee must be filled up agreeably to facts, and returned to this office, *on or before the last day of April next*, otherwise the delinquent City or Town will not be entitled by Law to a share of the School Fund. If in any of these packages have not already reached their destination, it is respectfully requested that immediate information of the failure may be transmitted to this office.

All Publishers of the Laws throughout the State will please insert this notice in their papers, and their accounts for the same shall be allowed.

JOHN F. BIGELOW, Secretary of State.

mar20—3w

Hats---Spring Style.

173 Washington Street.

THE subscriber manufactures and keeps constantly for sale, a full assortment of **Hats, Caps, Robes, Gloves, and Umbrellas.** Now in store, a great Style **French Moleskin, Beaver,** 1st quality; Nutria, Silk, and other kinds **Hats.** Prices from $2 00 to $6 00. The readers of this paper are respectfully invited to call.

WM. M. SHUTE, Agent.

March 20. tf.

Pasture for Sale.

WILL be sold at Auction on THURSDAY, the 15th of April next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., on the premises, a valuable **Pasture** containing sixty-one acres, situated in the Southerly part of Westminster, near the house of John Foskett. Said Pasture is well watered with a never failing brook, and is well fenced.

For further particulars inquire of JOHN FOSKETT, near the same; or of JOSEPH F. SIMONDS, Boylston.

3w*—mar20

Mons Leon Le Clerc de Laval Pears.

NEW, and lately proved in England, and there asserted to be the best Pear known. A few trees for sale; these cost high, and an extra price, and therefore be charged at $2,50 each. Also a few **Pitts' New Marie** Pears, raised from seed of Marie Louise, fine, and stated on good authority even a more extraordinary bearer than that variety. These cost very high and must therefore be charged $2,00 each. No other kinds of Pears are charged this price by the subscriber.

WILLIAM KENRICK.

Newton Hill, }
mar20 1 } eptuy—mar6

Executors' Sale of Real Estate.

WILL be sold by Public Auction, on MONDAY, April 19, at 1 o'clock, P. M., all the Real Estate whereof ABNER STEARNS, late of Billerica, died seized and possessed, consisting of the **Homestead** of said deceased, situated in the South West corner of Billerica, 2½ miles from Bedford, 10 from Lowell, and 16 from Boston, containing **16** acres of good **Land**, mostly covered with **Fruit Trees**, with a large, thoroughly built **Brick House**, a **Barn**, 60 feet each square, nearly new, a cellar under it, a valuable **Saw Mill**, and productive **Cranberry Meadows.** The **Dwelling House** is pleasantly situated on an eminence, near the Concord River, commanding a Southerly prospect.

Also, a lot of **Land**, situated in Bedford, three-fourths of a mile from the Homestead, on the road leading to Bedford, containing 24 acres, consisting of **Pasturing, Tillage, Mowing** and **Wood Land.**

Also, a **Wood Lot** of 12 acres, situated near the Carlisle road, one and a half miles from the middle of Bedford.

The Sale of the above Premises will take place at the Homestead.

☞ For further particulars inquire of JONAS MUNROE, of Bedford, or EDWARD H. STEARNS, of Billerica, Executors.

3w*—mar20

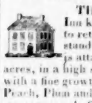
For Sale, or to Let,

A LARGE and valuable **Farm,** situated about 35 miles from Portland, Maine. The **Estate** consists of between 650 and 850 acres of excellent **Land,** well divided into **Mowing, Pasture, Tillage** and **Woodland.** A portion of the **Land** is in a high state of cultivation; about 125 tons of English Hay is cut at one year cropping. The land is very favorable for Corn, as it is not subject to early frosts; Wheat, Oats, Potatoes, and Roots, are natural to the Soil; the whole Farm is thoroughly fenced, and the **Buildings** are large and convenient, and consist of a large two story **House,** 50 by 40, most thoroughly finished, with every convenience, together with 5 large **Barns,** all of which are in excellent order, and part of them being new. The **Farm** is now stocked with about 50 head of Cattle, and 80 Sheep, and is supposed to be capable of keeping double the present stock, and in case it should be let one condition would be that at least 50 more Cows should be added, as it is well adapted for a dairy Farm. The Farm lies near a large Village; Schools, Churches, Mills and Stores are within one half a mile of the Estate. It would be sold low, with all the stock, for cash, or productive property would be received in part pay, or it would be leased. Stock, Tools, &c., on favorable terms. For particulars, apply to CHARLES McINTIER, No. 5 Exchange Street.

5w—mar20

A Rare Chance.

Tavern and Farm for Sale.



THE Subscriber having been engaged as Inn keeper a number of years, and wishing to retire, now offers for sale the well known stand called the **Cherry Tavern,** to which is attached a **Farm,** containing about 40 acres, in a high state of cultivation. It is well stocked with a fine growth of **Fruit Trees,** viz. Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum and Cherry, a good proportion of which are young and of the richest variety. Also, some fine beds of **English Strawberries.** Said stand is situated on the main road from Taunton to Boston, about 12 miles from the latter. The **House** is large, commodious, and in good repair, with an **Ice House** well filled, **Bowling Alleys, Stables,** and convenient out-buildings, and three wells of excellent water.

Those desirous of such a situation, will do well to call and examine.

N. B. This House is only one half a mile from the Blue Hill, and a very convenient distance from the Punkapaug Pond, on which the Subscriber has three boats for the accommodation of parties of pleasure.

For further particulars enquire of the Subscriber on the premises.

JOHN GERALD.

Canton, March 16, 1841. 2aw—mar20

Real Estate at Auction.

WILL be sold at Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, April 7th, a small and valuable estate in West Cambridge, consisting of a two-story **Dwelling House** and **Barn,** and all the usual out-buildings, together with twelve acres of good **Land,** consisting of Tillage, Garden, Orchard and Wood Land, &c. Said lies on the Middlesex Turnpike, about 30 rods from a great road leading from Boston to Concord, which makes it desirable for building lots.

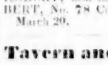
Also, four acres of **Meadow Peat Land,** lying in the easterly part of Lexington, about one and a half miles from said Farm.

Also, about 10 to 15 cords of good **Manure;** together with all the **Farming Utensils** belonging to said Farm.

Terms liberal and made known at the time and place of sale. ☞ Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M.—For further information inquire of JOHN B. PERRY, on the premises, or of WM. J. LANE, Auctioneer.

West Cambridge, March 20, 1841. 3t*

For Sale.



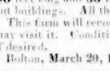
ONE of the most pleasant and productive **Farms,** in the County of Worcester, situated at Bolton, about half a mile from the centre of the town, on the great road to Boston. It contains about **140 Acres,** with **Two Dwelling Houses,** one **Barn 80** feet long and 36 feet wide, with very convenient out buildings. All the buildings are in good condition.

This farm will recommend itself to any person who may visit it. Conditions of payment will be made easy if desired.

JOSEPH HILDRETH.

Bolton, March 20, 1841. 6w. *

Tavern and Farm For Sale.



THAT old and well known tavern stand and Farm, owned and occupied by the late Maj. J. Atherton, situated in Milton, on the Mail Road from Boston to Taunton, consisting of about sixty acres of excellent land, well watered, and proportioned to tillage, mowing pasture and orcharding, with about thirty acres of valuable woodland, and five acres of salt marsh. The House is large and convenient and in good repair, with Barn and convenient out-buildings, and a never failing well of water. It is altogether one of the most desirable places in the vicinity of Boston for a public House, having been occupied as such for a century.

Conditions liberal. Further particulars may be had on application to Elijah Atherton, Stoughton, Charles Brackett, No. 12 School St. Boston, or E. G. Tucker, opposite the premises.

Milton, Oct. 21, 1840. tf.

Deer Island.

TO BE LET, that valuable Island, with all the buildings, known as **Deer Island,** belonging to the City of Boston. The land is in a good state of cultivation, and the buildings will be put in good repair. The dwelling house and buildings connected with it are well calculated for the accommodation of boarders, or for a public house. For terms, &c., apply at the Mayor's Office, City Hall.

THOMAS HUNTING, }
S. G. SHIPLEY, } Committee.

Boston, Feb. 2, 1841 8w—feb6

Lemon Syrup Labels,

NEATLY printed in two colors, for sale at this office. june 13

The Highest Premium Plough.

PROUTY & MEARS have long devoted great attention to the construction and manufacture of **Ploughs,** with a view of perfecting this useful implement; and their **Patent Centre Draught Plough** is highly admired by many thousand farmers who have used them.

Besides their high character from their extensive use and excellent work, they have taken the **Highest Premiums** at a number of Ploughing Matches of County Agricultural Societies, and at several grand Exhibitions of Mechanic Associations, **Premiums** and **Diplomas** have been awarded for the excellence of these **Ploughs.**

At a thorough trial of Ploughs at Harlaem, under the American Institute, which was open to the whole Union, able judges examined fully into their merits, and decided in favor of their Centre Draught Plough; and a Gold Medal was awarded to Prouty & Mears for the **Best Plough,** requiring the **Least Draught,** and doing the work in the **Most Perfect Manner.**

One of the most important trial of Ploughs that ever took place, was held at Worcester in October last, under the Trustees of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society. Distinguished men were appointed judges, who made a fair and thorough investigation into the qualities of the Ploughs, and their work, measuring the width and depth of the furrow, and by a Dynamometer ascertaining precisely the power of draught; and those who were well skilled in ploughing, held the Ploughs themselves, to learn which run the best, and held the most easy. After this complete trial, in which many Ploughs were engaged, as competition was invited from all parts of the country, the judges awarded to

PROUTY & MEARS, OF BOSTON,

The Premium of $100.

"For the best Plough that will turn the sod over and lay it flat; regard being had to the **Strength** of the Plough, **Easiness** of Draught, **Excellence** of work, **and its Cheapness.**"

To Charles Howard, of Hingham, the premium of $75," for the best plough that will turn the sod on the edge or obliquely, and not flat; regard being had to the above qualities."

The following table from the report of the Committee, shows how many inches of furrow each plough turned over to 112 pounds of draught.

FOR FLAT FURROWS.

By Prouty & Mears, Boston,	27½
Chas. Howard, Hingham,	25
Ruggles, Nourse & Mason, Worcester,	24
Barnaby & Moores, Ithica, N. Y.	18½
E. G. Whiting, Rochester, N. Y.	14
Another Plough by Prouty & Mears,	26
" Charles Howard,	25

Laying the sod on the edge is a method of ploughing seldom practised by good farmers, and when prefarred, it can be accomplished by proper management with a good plough for flat work. We did not compete in this manner of ploughing, being desirous to excel **only** in the **best way.**

In turning the furrow over flat, the only way in which these ploughs were brought into competition, Howard's plough turned over only 25 inches to 112 pounds of draught, while the Plough of Prouty & Mears, with the same draught, turned over 27 1-2 inches—**one tenth more than any other Plough.**

The saving of **one tenth of the labor,** to say nothing of the **superior work,** would soon pay for a plough; and in wearing out a plough, it would save the price of several. So it is plain to every observing farmer, that it is better to buy the centre draught Plough, than to have Howard's or any other plough in the above trial, **gratis.**

The most approved method of ploughing among intelligent farmers, is **turning the furrow over flat,** in order to shut in and destroy the weeds and grass, and cause a decomposition of vegetable matter beneath the surface, that the soil may become enriched by the gases evolved in fermentation.

This important principle in husbandry is completely accomplished by the centre draught Plough, and with superiority of work are combined the valuable qualities of **easy draught, strength,** and **cheapness.**

Let every farmer consider the great importance of saving **one tenth** of the labor of his teams. It is an item in economy, that will soon swell to a large sum, well worthy attention in the purchase of ploughs.

We manufacture these ploughs of various sizes, and the materials and work are superior also. We have an extensive assortment of the most substantial and neatly finished ploughs ever offered in this market, and trust that we shall give satisfaction to those who favor us with their orders.

Nos. 19 & 20 North Market Street, Boston.

march 13 D. PROUTY & CO.

Farm and Tavern.

FOR SALE or EXCHANGE, a valuable **Farm,** containing 150 acres of Upland and Marsh; a great part of it is first rate mowing lands, situated in Rehoboth, bounded about half a mile on Chelsea Beach, distant but few miles from Boston by the Turnpike, and about ten minutes ride by the Eastern Railroad, which runs through a part of it; the situation is one of the best in the vicinity of Boston for a **Public House,** for which it has been occupied for some years, and with a good run of custom, and with some improvement could be made very profitable; there is an abundant supply of sea manure that comes on the beach, and but a short distance to haul it; there is also a large quantity of Sand on the premises, suitable for all Mason work, which being near the city, would pay a team well for hauling. The above Farm would be sold or exchanged for one of less value. There are two good markets for all the produce that could be raised upon the premises; one at Winnisemmet village, about two miles, the other at East Boston. Apply to JOHN FENNO, Chelsea.

Chelsea, January 12, 1841. tf—jan16

Farm for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the **Farm** on which he now resides, situated in the easterly part of Oxford, about two miles from the Railroad Depot and centre of the town, well known as one of the best in the vicinity. Said farm contains about **200 acres** of land, nearly all of which is of first rate quality, and almost wholly fenced with good stone wall; about **40** acres of said farm is wood and timber land, the residue is well apportioned for the various purposes of agriculture, the tillage and mowing lots lay very compact, and nearly run distant from the buildings, not exceeding 50 rods to any lot. The buildings are a large two story House, 55 by 39 feet, commodious for two families, with a large Wood House adjoining, three Barns, making in all over 120 by the average width of 30 feet, with a large Granary and Shed connecting the same; a large Carriage House and Shed connected, Hog House, Ash House, &c. &c., all in good repair.

The farm is well watered in all parts, and has a good supply of various kinds of fruit. The whole may be had for $6000, or any part in that proportion, on liberal terms. Any one wishing to purchase can learn further particulars by calling on the Subscriber, on the premises.

STEPHEN DAVIS.

Oxford, Feb. 13, 1841. tf

Bone Mills.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, **Bone Mills** on a new and improved plan, which will grind 200 bushels per day, and make it the proper fineness. They can be put up with small expense, and require but little room.

They can be easily kept in repair, and are not liable to break with the roughest usage.

They may be used for grinding Barilla and will do the work in the best manner.

Oyster Shells, Plaster, Soap Stone, Bricks, Bark, &c. may be ground by them. Price, $200. They require about as much power as a small run of mill stones to be used to advantage, and can, if necessary, be driven by horse power.

Those who wish to purchase can direct to WILLIAM APLIN, No. 141, Westminster St., Providence, R. I. or to the Subscriber.

Ground bones constantly on hand and for sale.

WILLIAM CHACE.

Providence, R. I., Feb. 9, 1841. 6w—feb13

Bolting Cloths and Burr Mill Stones.

E. F. WHITE, No. 77 Milk Street, Boston, imports direct from the manufacturers, and keeps constantly for sale, an extensive assortment of all kinds of **Bolting Cloths,** warranted best quality. Millers can be supplied at lower prices than at any other place in the United States. Also, **Burr Mill Stones.**

dec12 6mo

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march 13 D. PROUTY & CO.

Farm and Tavern.

FOR SALE or EXCHANGE, a valuable **Farm,** containing 150 acres of Upland and Marsh; a great part of it is first rate mowing lands, situated in Rehoboth, bounded about half a mile on Chelsea Beach, distant but few miles from Boston by the Turnpike, and about ten minutes ride by the Eastern Railroad, which runs through a part of it; the situation is one of the best in the vicinity of Boston for a **Public House,** for which it has been occupied for some years, and with a good run of custom, and with some improvement could be made very profitable; there is an abundant supply of sea manure that comes on the beach, and but a short distance to haul it; there is also a large quantity of Sand on the premises, suitable for all Mason work, which being near the city, would pay a team well for hauling. The above Farm would be sold or exchanged for one of less value. There are two good markets for all the produce that could be raised upon the premises; one at Winnisemmet village, about two miles, the other at East Boston. Apply to JOHN FENNO, Chelsea.

Chelsea, January 12, 1841. tf—jan16

Farm for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the **Farm** on which he now resides, situated in the easterly part of Oxford, about two miles from the Railroad Depot and centre of the town, well known as one of the best in the vicinity. Said farm contains about **200 acres** of land, nearly all of which is of first rate quality, and almost wholly fenced with good stone wall; about **40** acres of said farm is wood and timber land, the residue is well apportioned for the various purposes of agriculture, the tillage and mowing lots lay very compact, and nearly run distant from the buildings, not exceeding 50 rods to any lot. The buildings are a large two story House, 55 by 39 feet, commodious for two families, with a large Wood House adjoining, three Barns, making in all over 120 by the average width of 30 feet, with a large Granary and Shed connecting the same; a large Carriage House and Shed connected, Hog House, Ash House, &c. &c., all in good repair.

The farm is well watered in all parts, and has a good supply of various kinds of fruit. The whole may be had for $6000, or any part in that proportion, on liberal terms. Any one wishing to purchase can learn further particulars by calling on the Subscriber, on the premises.

STEPHEN DAVIS.

Oxford, Feb. 13, 1841. tf

Bone Mills.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, **Bone Mills** on a new and improved plan, which will grind 200 bushels per day, and make it the proper fineness. They can be put up with small expense, and require but little room.

They can be easily kept in repair, and are not liable to break with the roughest usage.

They may be used for grinding Barilla and will do the work in the best manner.

Oyster Shells, Plaster, Soap Stone, Bricks, Bark, &c. may be ground by them. Price, $200. They require about as much power as a small run of mill stones to be used to advantage, and can, if necessary, be driven by horse power.

Those who wish to purchase can direct to WILLIAM APLIN, No. 141, Westminster St., Providence, R. I. or to the Subscriber.

Ground bones constantly on hand and for sale.

WILLIAM CHACE.

Providence, R. I., Feb. 9, 1841. 6w—feb13

Bolting Cloths and Burr Mill Stones.

E. F. WHITE, No. 77 Milk Street, Boston, imports direct from the manufacturers, and keeps constantly for sale, an extensive assortment of all kinds of **Bolting Cloths,** warranted best quality. Millers can be supplied at lower prices than at any other place in the United States. Also, **Burr Mill Stones.**

dec12 6mo

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, &c. &c.

Nursery of Wm. Kenrick.

12,000 Pear and Plum Trees. Large and new additions of Pear and Plum Trees have lately been received; many kinds of which

are alike quite new to our country, and very extraordinary; such have been the selections which have been made by the subscriber in Europe and in person during the last Autumn, where all have been proved; these kinds already well known amongst us being identified by him by the wood and the leaf. A new and Descriptive Catalogue of all these Fruits will soon be ready and will be sent to all who apply.

Of the few following fine kinds, extra large numbers have been provided for sale; all being very productive kinds, and most of them prodigious bearers, and are therefore calculated for cultivation to great profit on a great and extensive scale: These ripen in succession in the order named.

Jargonelle, ... Aug.	Passe Colmar . Nov. Feb.
Franeral d'Ete. Aug. Sep.	Glaux Morceau, or the
Williams Bon Chret. or	d'Aremberg of the
Bartlett . . Aug. Sept.	French . . Nov. Feb.
Beaurree d'Amanlis. Sept.	Easter Beurree. Dec. Ap.
Napoleon . . . . . Oct.	Clion or le Cure, very
Louise Bonne d'Avranches, ... Oct.	large, for baking only, a prodigious bearer,
Marie Louise . Oct. Nov.	Winter.
Duchesse d'Angoleme . . .	
Oct. Nov.	

Peach Trees and Cherry Trees, a collection unrivalled to any former year.

Gooseberries, of first quality, by the dozen or the 100. Apples, Quinces, Raspberries, Strawberries, &c. &c.

Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Honeysuckles &c. Splendid varieties of Moss, Yellow, White Provence, Bengal, Noisette and other Roses. Splendid Tree Peonies and Herbaceous do; Double Dahlias; Rhubarb, new variety, &c. &c.

800 lbs. French Sugar Beet Seed, warranted genuine and growth of 1840.

☞ All orders addressed to the subscriber will be promptly attended to, and trees when so ordered will be securely packed for safe transportation to distant places.

WILLIAM KENRICK.

Nonantum Hill, Newton, }
near Boston, March 1. } eptje—mar6

Grass Seed.

HERDS GRASS, Red and White Clover, Northern and Southern **Red Top Seed,** Rhode Island Bent, warranted new, and of prime quality, just received, and for sale by JAMES GREEN & CO., opposite the Centre School House.

Worcester, March 3. 8w—march6

Farm at Auction.

Assignee's Sale.

THE Farm, until recently owned and improved by William Bacon of Holliston, together with a good and convenient **Dwelling House,** slightly located upon said farm, with a good **Barn,** and a **Mechanic's Shop,** suitable for wood turn to wood, or for shoemakers. Also, a **Blacksmith's Shop,** in good condition, well fitted for forging and shoeing, all of which will be offered to the highest bidder who shall appear on the premises on Monday, March 29, 1841, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

The above Farm is comprised of thirty four acres superior soil for grass or grain, and is suitably fenced and divided into lots for tillage or pasturage. It is well watered by the Cold-Spring Brook, which makes the entire northerly bound of said farm, extending more than one hundred and fifty rods along the bank of said brook. The farm is in the immediate vicinity of Unionville, being but half a rode distant from the Railroad Depot in Unionville, and the same distance from the meeting-house and other buildings in said village.—The above premises are well adapted for farming operations, or to combine farming and mechanical together, and will be sold on favorable terms to any applicant disposed to purchase.

For further particulars, inquire of NAT. FISK, Framingham Village, WILLIAM JENNISON, Unionville, or the subscriber on the premises.

CALVIN SHEPARD, JR., Assignee.

mar6—tf

Newton Female Academy.

THE next Term of this Academy will commence on Tuesday, **April 13,** and continue eighteen weeks. The course of study embraces all the branches comprised in a thorough English Education, with the Latin and French Languages, Music, Drawing, Painting, Wax Flowers and Needlework.

The Broadway House, affording accommodations to all pupils from abroad, is under the supervision of the Principal, whose design is not merely to instruct them in the branches of a literary education, but to superintend, with parental affection, the formation of their entire character. The Principal has the aid of two or three associate teachers, as the number of pupils demands.

No deduction for absence or leaving before the expiration of the Term, except in cases of sickness.

TERMS—For Board, Washing, Fuel, Lights, &c., $2 per week—for tuition in the English Branches, $9 per term—for Latin, French, Drawing, Painting, each $4 50—Wax Flowers, $3 50 per course—Music, $6 per quarter, of twenty-four lessons—use of Piano, $2 per quarter—a Microscope, $3, charge.

REFERENCES—Messrs. Thomas A. Davis, John Simmons, John Gillaert, Jr., and Peleg Churchill, Boston—Rev. Christopher Marsh, Roxbury—Rev. James Bates, Grafton—the several clergymen, Hon. Wm. Jackson, and Marshall S. Rice, Newton.

EBENEZER WOODWARD, Principal.

Newton Centre, March 3, 1841 3w—mar6

Northfield Academy

of Useful Knowledge.

NORTHFIELD is a delightful summer residence in the beautiful valley of the Connecticut. Pupils are received at any time into the family of the Principal, where they can remain throughout the year, and where they will be watched over with parental care.—**Miss L. K. Stone** of Haddam, Connecticut, has the charge of the **female department,** for whose qualifications as a teacher, parents and guardians are referred to Mr. Mack, principal of the High School for young ladies in Cambridge.

F. ALLEN, Principal.

Northfield, Mass., March, 1841. 3w—mar6

Dentistry.

A. BALL, M. D., would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has removed to **31 Tremont Row,** where he will continue to perform all useful operations, necessary for the preservation of the Teeth. Having devoted himself, for several years, exclusively to **Dental Surgery,** and having had extensive experience in all its branches, he hopes to be able to meet the just expectations of those who may need his services.

13w—march6

Window Blinds, &c.

MR. M. McINTOSH is ready to execute all orders that the public may favor him with in his line of business, at the shortest notice. **Window Blinds** will be made to order at one dollar per window, the size ranging anywhere within bounds, and will warrant them equal to every particular to those manufactured elsewhere.

Hinges, Fastenings, and **Screws,** kept constantly on hand, and will be sold lower than they can be bought at any other establishment in the New England States.

All orders addressed to him will be promptly and personally attended to.

Needham, January, 1841. ey6m—jan16

To Builders.

THE Subscriber having taken the wharf formerly occupied by T. H. Holland, on Front St., a few rods above the Worcester Railroad, will keep constantly on hand a very general assortment of all kinds of Lumber used in building, which is offered at the very lowest rates for cash or approved credit.

Now on hand a prime assortment of sea-soned No. 2, 3, and 4 Pine Boards, and 1 to 2 inch inspections.

Also, Tow and Ringing Timber; Spruce Joists, Boards and Plank; extra clear Clapboards; Pine and Cedar Shingles, Laths, Fence Pickets, etc. etc.

Builders or other consumers of Lumber will find it for their advantage to call as above before purchasing elsewhere.

Timber of almost every dimensions will be furnished at short notice.

J. K. MILLER.

oct17— y

Farm Wanted.

WANTED to hire for a term of years, from 4 to 15 or 20 acres of land, with a Dwelling House and Barn thereon, the distance from Boston not to exceed 12 miles. Apply at this Office. 2w*—march6

Seed Store and Agricultural Warehouse.

☞ 7 Merchants' Row, near State Street. ☜

HOVEY & CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, GARDEN AND GRASS SEEDS, PLANTS, &C.

HAVE now completed their stock of **Seeds** for 1841, comprising the largest and finest assortment to be found in New England. The Seeds are all raised expressly for us by experienced growers, and are warranted of the growth of 1840 and of the best quality. Particular pains have been taken in the selection of Sugar Beet, Long Blood Beet, Carrots, Ruta Baga, Turnips, Cabbages, &c., and purchasers may rely upon the genuineness of the Seeds. A few of the more important kinds are annexed:—

Sugar Beet and Blood Beet,	Brown Corn,
Mangel Wurtzel,	Early and Late Peas,
Carrots and Parsnips,	Summer Squashes,
Ruta Baga and Turnips,	Winter Squashes,
Red and White Onions,	Cucumbers and Melons,
Cabbages, Cauliflowers, &c.	Tomato, Egg Plant, &c.
New White Carrot,	Pot & Sweet Herb Seeds.

—ALSO—

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Cultivators, (2 sizes,)	Hedge Shears, Billhooks,
Prouty & Mears' Ploughs,	Garden Trowells, Syringes
Seed Sowers, (2 patterns)	Scythes, Sickles, &c.
Hay and Straw Cutters,	Pruning Knives and Saws,
Harrows,	Garden Implements, all
Shovels, Spades & Forks,	kinds,
Tree & Bush Pullers,	Partridges Patent Forks,
Sugar Mills,	Axes and Hatchets,
Corn Shellers,	Trace Chains,
Paint Mills,	Ox Yokes and Bows,
Sausage Machine,	Pack Saxes,
Cheese Presses,	Iron Bars & Post Spoons.
Hoes, Rakes and Scuffles,	

400 varieties of FLOWER SEEDS, including, in addition to the most superb Double German Asters, Balsams, Rocket Larkspurs, &c. cultivated

the atmosphere, we have also discovered the true cause of the great fertilizing effects of Gypsum or plaster of Paris, a fact to which has been so long sought in vain. The fertility arises from the fact that the sulphate of lime fixes in the soil the ammonia dissolved in the atmosphere, which would otherwise be volatilized with the water in its evaporation. * * * Soluble sulphate of ammonia and carbonate of lime are formed, and this salt of ammonia possessing no volatility, is consequently retained in the soil.—The action of gypsum, or chloride of calcium (muriate of lime) really consists in giving in a fixed condition to the nitrogen or ammonia which is brought into the soil, and which is indispensable to the nutrition of plants. The decomposition of gypsum by carbonate of ammonia does not take place, however, instantaneously; on the contrary, it proceeds very gradually, and this explains why the action of gypsum lasts several years."

THE CULTIVATOR.

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 20, 1841.

☞ For Terms—See First Page. ☜

Sympathy for McLeod.

This man has become quite notorious both in England and America, and some of the Journals are expressing much sympathy for him. Some of the Canadian papers talk exceedingly big and threaten us with an exterminating war, if we will not deliver him up at once, and trust to *negotiation* with his sovereign for satisfaction for the outrage upon the steamer Caroline, which McLeod is accused of burning, and for the murder of one or more citizens who were lawfully in the steamer.

McLeod is accused of both offences, and he is guilty of both, proved his own boasting of the exploit as believed and taken to be true by the jury. There are strong suspicions that his boasting is false, and he will be under the agreeable necessity of proving it so before the jury, or he cannot be acquitted. And then how will he appear before the public? No less than a liar, when the most favorable view of the case is taken.

But why all this sympathy for the prisoner? Is he a prisoner of war, and entitled to be exchanged for some American in British custody? We have had no war, and if McLeod came over the line and secretly committed murder, or burned a vessel in our harbor, he should be convicted of murder, or of arson, though his government might have sent him; and even if the two nations had been at war, if he came over in disguise, he made himself liable to be treated as a spy whenever he should be caught in the country.

We have no fears of war on account of McLeod. His case is a fine one to be treated of in high patriotic strains, by some of the small fry in Canada; but depend upon it, the mother country has statesmen too well advised to risk a war in the face of all Europe, to chastise us for punishing murderers or spies or trespassers.—We are told by some of these people to *negotiate!* Why do not the British government give up our property in Maine, and then negotiate with us and settle the line fairly? No—they choose to keep possession of what they call "the disputed territory" during the negotiation—and why should not we keep possession now we have it, of a suspected trespasser, and still we can determine whether he is guilty or not guilty? If possession is important to the British, may it not be so to us? We are more extensive to negotiate for the boundary line, because our opponent has possession,—may not our possession of McLeod serve to quicken the pace of those who claim his release, but who seem in no haste to negotiate?

Rev. Mr. Damon's Sermon.

Mr. Nathaniel Damon, who has been filling his father's desk at W. Cambridge for some weeks past, preached in one of the Churches in Framingham last Sabbath to an attentive audience.

The subject of his discourse in the forenoon was, the characters of Dives and of Lazarus, whose eventful history is recorded in the book of Luke. Mr. D. could not perceive anything more grossly criminal in Dives than may be observed in some modern rich men who pass for very clever people. He was clothed in purple and fine linen, to be sure, and he fared sumptuously every day—he kept his pack of hounds and was probably fond of the chase; but his costly style of living occasioned him to employ many mechanics and many poor people who might otherwise have starved.

But he fared sumptuously every day, and though he might be a benevolent man, not allowing Lazarus to be driven from his gate but permitting his good natured dogs to perform acts of kindness for the beggar—still all his thoughts were worldly—he had probably no holy aspirations for the pure delights of Heaven, and was wholly unfitted for enjoyments higher than the gratifications of the senses.—And therefore when divested of all his earthly pomp and splendor, which could not accompany him to another world, and when "lifting up his eyes" on scenes so strange—so prospects never before contemplated—behold he felt the torments of hell! He felt that he was divested of all that he ever held dear, and could command none of his accustomed comforts. He must have received no previous training and could not enjoy a state of pure beatitude.

Mr. Damon's style is original—his communications is clear, and his manner prepossessing. If he will furnish us with a copy we will make copious extracts, or publish the whole as we may have room.

☞ We would call the attention of our subscribers to Messrs. Hovey & Co's. advertisements of seeds. Hovey will please notice, that by giving their advertisement eight insertions, seeds to the amount of $5.00 will be paid for the same, offering an excellent opportunity to furnish their gardens with choice vegetables and flowers.

GEN. JACKSON'S BIRTH-DAY. Monday was the anniversary of the birth-day of Ex-President Jackson. He was born on the 15th day of March 1767, and is therefore 74 years of age.

Massachusetts Legislature.

TUESDAY, March 16. *In the Senate.* Committees reported—the appointment of a tax of $1000, as corrected; (accepted)—the resolve granting county taxes, with an amendment; (passed to be engrossed.)

The bill in addition to an act authorizing banks to surrender their charters came up concurred, with an amendment, which was non-concurred.

Mr. Hubbard moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the Senate refused to strike out the 6th and 7th sections of the bill additional to an act for the relief of insolvent debtors, and to insert a substitute; and the vote by which said bill passed to be engrossed, having been reconsidered, the motion was sustained, the sections referred to were struck out, the substitute adopted, and the bill again passed to be engrossed as amended.

Mr. Parsons submitted the following resolve, and the question thereon being stated by Mr. Washburn, who was in the chair, it was adopted unanimously:—

Resolved, That the thanks of the Senate be offered to the Hon. Daniel P. King, for the faithful, just, and able performance of his duties as President of the Senate. To the promptness and accuracy of his decisions, and his unfailing courtesy, we are all indebted for much of the harmony which has facilitated the business of the session, and will make our recollections of it pleasant.

In reply, Mr. King addressed the Senate in a speech pertinent to the occasion.

Committees reported—the resolve authorizing the Treasurer to borrow money, without amendment.

Bills passed to be engrossed—respecting school houses and the taxation of school districts—and to defray the expenses of the Probate Courts. Also, the resolve authorizing the Treasurer to borrow money.

The bill requiring County Commissioners to furnish blank returns of elections was read again and ordered to a third reading.

The Senate concurred in the amendments of the House to the bill in addition to an act to incorporate the proprietors of the Newburyport Bridge.

The bill, to complete the construction of the Western Railroad was put on its final passage, and, pending its consideration, the Senate adjourned.

In the House. On motion of Mr. Dwight, of Springfield, ordered, that the pay roll be made up, including to-morrow.

The orders of the day were taken up.

The bill to aid the construction of the Western Railroad was indefinitely postponed.

In Convention. At 11 A. M. the two branches met in convention for the purpose of choosing four Directors of the Western Railroad.

At the first balloting the whole number of votes cast was 328

Necessary to a choice 170

Parker L. Hall of Pittsfield, had 323

John W. Lincoln of Worcester, 252

John Howard of Springfield, 225

Wm. Jackson of Newton, 188

The following engrossed bills and resolves passed:—

To repeal two acts concerning a bridge over Connecticut river—concerning the Medina—in relation to Charles River and Warren Bridges—to incorporate the Hopkinton High School—concerning Cemeteries—relating to the Revenue Laws—for furnishing additional Life Boats—for the pay of the Chaplains.

The following bills and resolves were passed to be engrossed:—

For the pay of the Clerks—concerning the Newburyport Bridge—relating to Courts of Common Pleas—relating to the neighborhood of the President of the United States—on the petition of John Minot—concerning the State Lunatic Hospital—giving further time to the Commonwealth Bank to close its concerns—concerning the 1st Parish in Walpole—concerning the Boston and Worcester Rail Road Corporation—to establish the office of auditor of accounts.

On motion of Mr. Knowlton of Worcester, ordered, unanimously, that the thanks of the House be presented to the Speaker, the Hon. George Atkinson, for the courtesy, impartiality, and distinguished ability with which he has presided over their deliberations. To which the Speaker replied in a short and appropriate speech expressing his good feelings towards all parties in the House.

WEDNESDAY, March 17. The Bill in relation to Insolvent Debtors came back, and the House non-concurred in the amendments of the Senate, and the Senate receded from their first amendment, making the discharge of the debtor to depend not upon the consent of a majority in interest of his creditors, but existing on the second. Sent down, came back, and the House receded.

The Bill relating to the repairs of the State House, passed to be engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Adams, it was ordered, that the Com. on the Judiciary, bring in a bill to repeal the Insolvent law of 1838. The Com. brot in a bill as instructed, and the question on its passage to a 3d reading was determined in the negative.

The Bill to aid the construction of the Western Railroad, passed to be enacted by a vote of 19 to 7.

Mr. Lawrence from a Select Committee, reported that the appointment of a publisher of the laws and resolves for the next General Court, —and said report was accepted—the resolve was then read a second time, and passed to be engrossed. This resolve appoints the Atlas as the paper in which the laws shall be published, by authority of the State.

The resolve fixing the pay of the Clerks was referred to the next General Court.

In the House. This being the last day of the session, on which it is necessary that many papers shall pass through several stages in each branch, in the course of one sitting, it is impossible to preserve in a report the order in which business was done. We attempt to give the results and to show every thing which has been fully done.

The following engrossed bills, the first of which originated in this House, passed to be enacted, namely:—in addition to an act to establish the city of Lowell, concerning the proprietors of Parker River Bridge, authorizing the increase of the number of shares of the Amherst Bank, concerning the election of County Commissioners, to annex a part of Marshfield to Falmouth, concerning the expense of making highways, to incorporate the Worcester Branch Rail Road Co., establishing a House of Correction in the four Western Counties.

Engrossed resolves—the first six of which originated in this House, passed, viz in favor of John V. Low; concerning certain disbursements relating to colonial services; concerning public lands; granting taxes to the several Counties; authorizing the Treasurer to borrow money; for the payment of sundry printers' accounts and resolves; concerning coroners; on the petition of Amherst Bank, concerning the State Lunatic Hospital, and on the petition of John Minot.

The act in addition to an act to incorporate the Boston and Worcester Rail Road, was laid on the table.

The pay roll was ordered to be made up to-morrow, including Thursday.

Mr. Carroll of Pepperell from the Com. on Probate and Insolvency, to whom were referred several petitions for a law upon the subject of mechanic's liens, reported that the case be referred to the next General Court, which after some discussion, the House refused to adopt, and it was laid upon the table.

The House concurred in the amendment of the Senate, to the bill to incorporate the Ipswich Manufacturing Corporation.

The engrossed resolve passed respecting the ineligibility of the President of the U. States.

The following engrossed bills passed to be enacted, viz: to defray the expenses of Probate Courts; relating to the State House; relating to the Court of Common Pleas; in addition to an act for the relief of insolvent debtors; and incorporate the Rotary Steam Engine Co.; requiring Co. Commissioners to furnish blank returns of elections; to incorporate the Boston Mining Co. in relation to bills of discovery; in addition to an act authorizing banks to surrender their charters; respecting the taxation of houses of public worship; relating to the Commonwealth Bank and other banking corporations; relating to Rail Roads; and in addition to an act to incorporate the Boston and Worcester Rail Road Corporation.

At 6 P. M. adjourned.

THURSDAY, March 18th. No business of any consequence was done, and both branches of the Legislature was prorogued until the first Wednesday in January next.

Proceedings of Congress.

FRIDAY, March 12. *In the Senate.* On motion by Mr. Preston,

Ordered, That when the Senate adjourns, it will adjourn to meet on Monday next, at 12 o'clock.

A message was received from the President of the United States, transmitting several communications of an Executive character.

A resolution submitted yesterday by Mr. Rives to extend the provisions of the resolution giving extra compensation to the Sergeant-at-Arms, and other officers of the Senate, passed March 2, to the Clerks in the office of the Secretary of the Senate, was debated, at length, by Messrs Wright, Rives, Bates, Clay of Kentucky, Woodbury, Walker, Buchanan, Porter, Fulton and Huntington; and, on motion of the latter, it was laid on the table—ayes 21, noes not counted.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of Executive business,

And then adjourned.

Sentences in Municipal Court.

Samuel Merriatt, on one indictment for arson in the 2d degree, 5 days 10 years State Prison. 2d indictment for receiving stolen goods from the store of Franklin Conant's, 3 days 2 years. 3d indictment for breaking and entering the store of J. M. Beebe & Co., 5 days 3 years.—4th indictment for stealing from a store at the fire, 1 year. 5th indictment for breaking open the store of Clapp & Steel, and stealing therefrom, 1 year—making 17 years in all. If he had been sentenced to the extent of the law, it would have been 70 years.

Carlisle S. Rogg, minor, for breaking into Nasson & Sparrell's barber's shop, under the Exchange, and stealing therefrom $17 in money 1 days 2 years House of Correction.

Mary R. Brown, for keeping a house of ill fame, 1 year House of Correction.

Wm. Rand, for stealing a watch belonging to Mr. Felt, 1 year 3 mos. House of Correction.

John Perley, for stealing one silver watch and three gold watches, from the shop of Samuel A. Way, 3 days 2 years House of Correction.

Henry Green, for stealing coat from Benj. Jenkins, 2 years House of Correction.

Peter McKenna, for stealing tub apple-sauce, rocking chair, &c.—three larcenies, and having been in States Prison before, was deemed a common and notorious thief, and sentenced two years House of Correction.

Silas Day, for having in his possession counterfeit money, on three indictments, five years States Prison.

Frances Shaw, for stealing a watch from a Captain of a vessel, three days and two years House of Correction.

Joseph Northwood, for assault on a watchman, $10 and costs, to be paid in ten days—thirty days House of Correction.

Thomas Taylor for keeping a house of ill fame, fined $40 and costs, to be paid in ten days or one year in the House of Correction. In addition to fine, required to give securities in $100 to keep the peace. This was a peculiar case and barely within the meaning and intent of the statutes in such cases. [Times of Thursday.

Another Steamboat Sunk.

The New Orleans Bulletin of the 4th inst. states that the "John Randolph, Capt. Miller, bound before for Nashville, left port on Tuesday evening. Having proceeded about a mile above Carrollton, a dense fog suddenly enshrouded the boat, and completely intercepted vision. In this state of the case, Capt. Miller concluded to land his boat, and the engine was accordingly stopped. In a few minutes afterwards the lo ad was of the boat carried her against the shore, and at the same time she ran upon a snag. The shock was by no means heavy, and no idea was entertained that the boat, known to be a very strong one, was materially injured. In a few moments, however, it was discovered that she was sinking; and it turned out that there was barely time for the passengers and crew to escape on board the yawls, before she went down. A colored man, fireman in missing, and he is the only one not known to be saved. The Randolph is a good boat, and had a valuable cargo on board—estimated by some to be worth $200,000 to $300,000, and probably very little insurance. Capt. Phillips assures us that he was not able to save his trunk, or a single article of property; and that the passengers were equally unfortunate. Gen. Coffee, one of the passengers, lost with his trunk about $15,000 in cash. The J. R., it is believed, went down in such deep water that she will probably never be found."

From Florida.

The St. Augustine News of March 7, says that an express arrived at Palatka, from Fort Russell on the night of the 4th, bringing intelligence that Capt. Barnum, with one hundred men, (including 9 mounted) came up with the Indians (whom Lieut. Alberta had been compelled to retreat from on account of the smallness of his force) at the head of Orange Lake, and commenced an attack upon them. Capt. B. had placed the nine mounted men in ambush, as a reserve, and led on the others; but finding the Indians in such a body, he made a signal for the mounted men to come up. No sooner was the signal made, when the Indians, having cut off those in front from the main body, fired upon them, killing six, and the other three retreated to the fort, being wounded. The express was immediately sent off to Palatka, without knowing any thing further. The wounded men state that Capt. B. was still fighting.

Capt. Carr, 2d Dragoons, with one hundred men, was sent out from Palatka a few days previous, and returned shortly after the express had arrived from Fort Russell. He names freely expressed his opinion that Capt. Barnum's battle ground. It is impossible to give the particulars under such circumstances. The Indians have suffered the loss, as yet, that Capt. B. has met with. Lieut. Alberta had but six men with him the day before, as he supposed, on the Ithiana, and was forced to retreat on account of their number. This looks very much like "peace."

LIAR. We learn that head has advanced considerably, and that 3 1-4 cents cash are now in existence for it at Pittsburg. This will tend to the advantage of Wisconsin, Missouri, and a part of Illinois.

The Baltimore took out 6 mail bags containing 2000 packages of letters and newspapers, and had 45 passengers.

The North Eastern Boundary.

The Bangor Democrat states that two respectable gentlemen of that city, were recently listeners to a conversation between a gentleman of Portland, and Mr. Elliott, of St. John, N. B., in which the latter said that an assistant of Mr. Featherstonhaugh had stated in his presence, in a public house in St. John, that the British surveying party — of which he was one — went to the point claimed by the Americans to be the northwest angle of Nova Scotia; that the party there found the highlands corresponding with those described in the treaty in 1783; that those highlands were measured at the time and ascertained to be twelve hundred feet above the level of the sea; that the surveying party found a continuous range of highlands corresponding with those mentioned in the treaty; that these facts, though well known to Featherstonhaugh were suppressed in the report; and that the report of the commissioners is understood to have been drawn up by a Mr. O'Connor, — or O'Connell — a lawyer in St. John. This seems to come in a very indirect way, but it may be true nevertheless. There can be no doubt of the fact that the highlands are still where they were in 1783, and as they are described in the treaty, and as Mr. Featherstonaugh must either have neglected to make a proper survey, or have misrepresented the facts collected to his employers. This may have been done, however, with their consent, as an argument of some kind was necessary to sustain their claim to the territory in dispute.

Daring Robbery.

The office of Messrs Gilbert & Sons, Brokers, in Exchange street, was entered Wednesday night, and a large sum of specie taken off. The premises were entered by false keys. The front door was first entered, then the outer safe which was secured by two strong and intricate locks, afterwards the inner safe door, which was secured by a powerful and complicated lock, all of which were passed without moving or leaving any marks of violence upon the massive doors. The amount of specie taken was $4275 in gold and silver, the descriptions of which and the quantities of each may be seen by reference to the advertisement in another column. Four hundred dollars reward is offered for the detection of the thief and recovery of the money.—This is one of the most daring and bold robberies which have occurred here for a long season. It must have been effected by a gang of the most adroit and accomplished villains, and the community should be placed on their guard for their own protection, and the arrest of so dangerous a confederacy. [Transcript.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY was celebrated Wednesday by the disciples of the Patron Saint of Hibernia. A large procession composed of the Catholic Relief Society, and Catholic Temperance Societies headed by a band of Music, marched through the principle streets. The Charitable Irish Society celebrated their one hundred and fourth Anniversary by a dinner at the U. S. Hotel.

The Catholic Temperance Society in this city have made great accessions, of late to their numbers. A beautiful die has recently been cut on steel by Mr. Mitchel, for striking off medals; which has been sent to New York, and a large quantity of medals procured. The design on one side of the medal is the Saviour and the woman at the Well, and the inscription, "give me the water that I may not thirst." The work is well executed and does great credit to the artist. [Times.

SHIPWRECK AND LOSS OF LIVES. James Conway one of the crew of the ship Belvidere, arrived in this city yesterday from Plymouth, states that the Belvidere, of and for Boston, from Provincetown, anchored in the Cow Yard on Friday night, and, that during the snow storm, she filled with water—her cables were then slipped, and she drifted upon White Flat. About two o'clock, A. M., on Saturday, they got the vessel afloat, and, in attempting to make the harbor, were carried outside of the beach, and grounded on Brown's Island. As the vessel struck, the Captain (L. Horsey) was knocked over by the boom and drowned. The crew then took to the rigging where they remained nearly six hours, the waves dashing over them every few minutes, when after two unsuccessful attempts, three were rescued from their perilous situation.

WILLIAM GWYNN JONES, of Baltimore, who was sentenced some six years since to the Penitentiary for robbing the mail, was pardoned by President Van Buren, a few days before his term of office expired,—he is now at liberty. At the time he was arrested, he was the editor of the Gazette, and engaged as a Sunday school teacher, and in all the benevolent projects of the day. For a long time he acted as an inferior clerk of the Penitentiary.

The following nominations were confirmed by the Senate on Friday.

Ogden Huffman, Dist. Attorney N. York,—Wm. Pinkney, Surveyor, Baltimore. Nathan Cummings, Collector, Portland, Me. Austin Baldwin Collector, Middletown, Conn. Wm. R. Watson, Collector, Providence, R. I. Geo. Howland, Surveyor, Tiverton, R. I. Geo. W. Knight, Surveyor Pawtucket, R. I. Dan'l. Rennick, Collector, Kennebunk, Me. Tristram Storer, Collector, Saco, Me.

MORE MAIL ROBBERIES. The North American, (Philadelphia) of Saturday, says that one of the banks in that city had received a notes from different persons of about fifty missing drafts upon it from the West, which were regularly mailed at various points, most of them in Illinois. We hear that other banks have had similar notices, and even money remitted to this city is missing.

SUICIDE. On Saturday morning last, Mr. George Shoemaker, of Weissenburg township, Pa., committed suicide by hanging himself in his own house. His wife at the time lay a corpse in the house, and it is believed that the decease of his consort, with a nervous complaint to which he was subject, were the causes of his committing suicide.

THE PROFESSION OF LAW. Burke says that law is one of the first and noblest of human sciences, and that it does more to quicken and invigorate the understanding than all other kinds of human learning put together, but that is not apt, "except in persons very happily born," to open and liberalize the mind exactly in the same proportion.

A pair of Short Horn Durham Steers, from the farm of Hon. John Wells, Dorchester, were exhibited in State street, on Saturday last, and made a most beautiful sight. They are not quite 5 years old, and weigh upwards of 3100 pounds. [Courier.

MCLEOD'S trial will take place at Lockport on the 22nd instant, Monday next. It was rumored that the Attorney General of the United States, Mr. Crittenden, will be present at Lockport, on behalf of the U. S., to take such steps as the case may require.

FIRE. The dwelling house and barn belonging to Asa Hill, of Athol, was burned March 11th; it took fire in consequence of a defect in the chimney. The furniture was saved. The buildings was insured in the Rockingham Mutual Insurance office. [Mercantile Journal.

MR. VAN BUREN has received a public dinner tendered to him by the Democracy of New York city. They are making preparations, however, to give him a public demonstration of the respect due to his merits. He will be in New York on Tuesday next. [Post.

MESSRS. CLAY AND KING. The late misunderstanding in the Senate between these gentlemen, has been settled in public, before the whole board, and they cordially shook hands—Mr. Preston of S. C. having exerted himself to effect a reconciliation. It is now said that no challenge was sent by Mr. King—of course none was accepted by Mr. Clay.

FOUR PERSONS DROWNED. The Journal of Commerce says that on Thursday a number of persons took a boat in the Hudson river in order to embark on board a vessel ready to sail for Havre—that the boat filled before it reached the vessel, and four of the number were drowned.

FIRE. At one o'clock, Sunday morning, a fire broke out in a frame house, rear of 171 Walker street, N. Y. occupied as an assignation house, which was destroyed. The brick house in front, occupied for like purposes, was considerably injured.

A KIND WIFE! THE NEW BRUNSWICK MURDERER. One day last week, it is said, Robinson's wife made an attempt to convey to him a razor in a can of soup, for the purpose of enabling him to commit suicide, but was prevented by the vigilance of the jailor.

The department of Sonora, stretching along the Gulf of California, is now in a State of open revolt against the Central Government of Mexico. All attempts to quell it by the Government officers have proved entirely useless

FIRE. At five o'clock Monday morning, three unfinished buildings, nearly completed, in Atlantic street near the South Ferry, Brooklyn, were destroyed by fire. They belonged to Joseph H. Van Mater, and were insured.

THE GOLD MINES. The produce of the gold region in the United States is estimated at more than two millions of dollars per annum. Within the last three years there have been minted from these mines, $4,377,550.

The train of cars which left this city on Saturday morning for the East, was 6 3-4 hours in passing from Newburyport to Portsmouth, a distance of only 20 miles. The snow was piled up in the cuts from 3 to 6 feet.

EGGS OF THE CODFISH. It is estimated that the female carries in her ovary more than 9,000,000 of eggs. No wonder, therefore, that 200,000 fishermen do not cause this fish to disappear from the deep.

It is stated that E. K. Collins, Esq., of the firm of Collins & Co., N. Y. has received a favorable answer to his application to government for assistance in building a line of steam packets.

A Dr. in Indiana has sued a beautiful, dashing young widow, for a breach of promise of marriage, and has laid the damages at $2000.

Gov. Grayson has issued his proclamation calling an extra session of the Legislature of Maryland, to commence on the 24th inst.

LAKE ERIE CLEAR OF ICE. The ice has disappeared from Cleaveland harbor and the adjacent parts of the lake.

MR. VAN BUREN has left Washington for N York. He was expected in Baltimore on Monday.

A patent has been taken out in England for paving the streets with India Rubber.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, Mr. Freeman O. Wiley, of Milton, to Miss Elizabeth V. Page, of this city.

In this city, Mr. Charles H. Laughton to Mrs. Sarah Hollis.

In Brighton, on the 16th inst. by Rev. Mr. Lamson, Mr. George R. Holbrook of Watertown, to Miss Abigail J. daughter of Capt. Joseph Warren of B.

In Philadelphia, March 4, by Rev. Alexander Lovell, Dea. Curtis Powers to Miss Caroline Sanderson.

In Royalston, Feb. 25, by Rev. Mr. Perkins, Mr. Joseph Estabrook to Miss Harriet M. Mirick.

DEATHS.

In Roxbury, Mrs. Elizabeth Kemble Oliver, aged 76.

In Charlestown, on Saturday evening, March 13, Deacon Asa R. King, 43.

In West Bridgewater, March 8, Mark Lothrop, 95.

In North Bridgewater, March 12, Nathaniel Snell, 86.

In Roxbury, 14th inst. Abraham Carlton Towne, youngest child of Mr. Orr N. Towne.

In Marblehead, 15th inst. Mr. Joseph C. Turell, printer, 23.

In Tisbury, Mrs. Rebecca, widow of Mr. Wm. Nichols, 85.

In Chelsea, Mr. Roswell N. Potter, 59.

In Roxbury, 11th inst Mrs. Sarah, wife of Mr. David S. Marston, formerly of Boston, 92.

In Woburn, 12th inst. Daniel H. Skilton, 23, son of the late Rev. Thomas Skilton.

In Troy, N. H. 9th inst. Benjamin Todman, 85, a revolutionary pensioner, who fought in the battles of Bunker Hill, Rhode Island, and Bennington.

In Mobile, 1st inst. Mr. John R. Campbell, of Charlestown, Mass. 34.

In New Orleans, 21 inst. Lucinda Carson, 1 year 7 mos, a native of Worcester, Mass.

In Newburyport, 14th inst. suddenly, Mrs. Dorothy S. Merriam, daughter of the late Rev. Joseph Sumner, D. D. 63.

In Leicester, March 7, of quick consumption, Mary W., wife of Hiram Smith, 26.

In Hubbardston, March 7, Miss Sarah, daughter of the late Mr. Joseph Bartlett.

In Dover, Feb. 27, Capt. Noah Mason, keeper of S. P. Light House, a native of Uxbridge, Mass., and a soldier of the revolution, 84.

Whole number of Deaths in Boston for the week ending March 13, 28. Males, 13. Females, 15.—Stillborn, 0.

Of consumption, 1, debility, 2, lung fever, 1, disease in the heart, 1, erysipelas, 1, croup, 1, sudden, 2, abscess, 1, fits, 2, convulsions, 1, teething, 1, disease of the heart, 1, old age, 1, whooping cough, 2, dropsy on the brain, 2, stoppage in the bowels, 1, dropsy, 1, canker on the bowels, 1, childbed, 1, infantile, 1.

REVIEW OF THE MARKETS.

Boston, March 20.

Ashes. The receipts of the week have been mostly taken by the trade at 5¢ per lb for Pot, and 5¼ a 5½c for Pearl. The demand for manufacturing purposes has been extremely limited.

Coals. There have been two small importations of Cannel since our last. No sales of either description, have been made to change the languid features of the market, and prices remain nominally the same as previously reported.

Coffee. The market during the last week has presented a less cheering aspect, but no lower prices have been taken. The sales comprise part of a recent importation of St. Domingo, 9¼ a 9½c; 500 bags Rio, 10¼ a 10½; 400 do Porto Cabello, 10¼ a 10½ per lb, 6 mos cr.

Fish. Nothing has been done this week to effect prices; supplies remain in few hands, and but little doing.

Hides. The sales this week have been 20 bales green salted Buenos Ayres, 21½ a 22c; 24 do Cow do, at 15 each, and 12 do dry do, 8½ each; 2000 long-haired Chili at 25¢ per lb, 6 months; 14 a 15,000 Madras Goat Skins 23½ a 24½; 50 bales do do, price not transpired.

Iron. No change exists in the market since the last report.

Molasses. The transactions of the week have been a fair distilling qualities at a reduction on late reported prices, and consist of the following parcels:—200 hhds Cuba tare, 18c; 6 mos; 200 do do, at 19c, with a discount, rendering the sale equal to 18½ a 18¾c per gall; 3 a 300 hhds Sucrosia, 22c, 6 mos; 70 hhds for export, equal to 21½c, 4 mos cr; an entire cargo, 400 hhds Cuba exact, was taken at 21½; 2 a 300 do do, at the same; 200 do Trinidad, 25c per gall, 8 mos cr.

Provisions. Have been in rather better demand during the past week, but without producing any change in prices. Prime qualities Lard are more freely inquired for; sales 7 a 7½c; good 8c per lb.

Seed. Western Clover Seed has fallen off since our last report. Northern is still scarce and at quotations. Prices of Herds Grass are firmer, and there has been but a slight addition to the buisness of the past week. Red Top plenty and sold in small quantities at our lowest prices.

Salt. There has been an import of Liverpool since the last report; coarse fishing qualities in better demand; none of any consequence in hands.

Sugar. There has been but little doing this week and prices are a shade lower; sales of ordinary to fair brown, old crop, for refining, at 6¾ a 6¾, and some 7 a 7½c; due to the trade, 200 boxes new do, 7 a 8c; a few whites 9¾ a 10 c per lb; 60 hhds Cuba Muscovado, common, 6c per lb, 6 mos; and by auction, 50 boxes Havana white, low quality, $8 55 a $8 60 per 100 lbs; 50 do brown do, 7c per lb; 40 hhds Nassau, 6¾ a 6¾c per lb, 4 mos cr. The imports are 2282 sacks and 540 bbls Brazil; 328 hhds, 98 bbls Porto Rico.

Tea. There was a public sale in New York on the 10th, the cargo of ship John Gilpin, which sold at a large company, and the prices realized were up to the expectations of sellers. Canton made sale of about 1 a 2c per lb more than the previous sale, and the country tea went off at a shade reduction. No further importation was afterwards offered, but with the above success, and nearly the whole parcel was withdrawn.

Wool. Sales limited, without any important change on prices.

FLOUR AND GRAIN MARKET.

Boston, March 20. FLOUR. The market remains without any essential alteration since the last report. The unfavorable state of the weather has close materially interfered with out-door business, and few sales of either description were made. The principal transactions of the week consist of the following parcels: 400 bbls Ohio, part not in prime order, $4 37 per bbl; 500 do, $5 44, half cash and half 4 mos cr; 1000 do do, for an Eastern market, 500 do do, 4 56 do do; and some other parcels at 4 62½ per bbl, cash and short credit; Genesee, good to fancy brands, $5, and fancy do, 5 12½ per bbl; 400 bbls Howard Street, 4 75 per bbl, 4 mos; 200 do, do, same—both parcels taken for exportation.

GRAIN. The stock of all kinds of Grain is light, and expected arrivals or Corn large; dealers have avoided the most favorable opportunity to replenish materially, there having been but few Southern cargoes received to interfere with the retail demand. The sales of this week have been for white Corn, 46 a 47c; yellow flat, 50 a 51c; Delaware Oats, 30 a 31c; Eastern, 33 a 35c per bushel; 50 casks white Beans sold at auction, at $1 per bushel.

New York, March 17. FLOUR. The market is extremely inactive; a sale of 2500 barrels at 4 44 for 1000 Rio Boddridge's brand, at 4 56; Genesee and Howard St. remain nominal at 4 75; Rye flour sells in lots at 2 75 a $3.

GRAIN. A sale of 200 bushels Ohio Wheat, in the milling, at 90c cash; the market price for Ohio is 90c delivered; Oats are scarce, with an upward movement; a sale of 1400 bushels Southern at 30 a 30½c; receipts for Corn since our last. A sale of 1350 bushels North River Barley, as it lay, 51c; 1600 do at 52c delivered.

Philadelphia, March 15. FLOUR. The market continue depressed with moderate sales; Fine and superfine, 4 50 per barrel; Rye Flour, $3.

GRAIN. New Corn is coming to market freely, but prices are looking down; sales 1800 bushels of Yellow Corn, at 40 a 41c per bushel; white is worth 39 a 40c; sales of Southern Oats at 25c; Southern Wheat at 90c; Rye, no sales.

Baltimore, March 15. FLOUR. We note sales on Saturday and to-day of 600 a 700 barrels good to common brands from store at $4 37½, cash. Holders generally, we believe, are now firm at the same prices. We quote the receipt price at $4 12½.

GRAIN. Wheat is a little better—sales to-day at 85 a 90c, and of white, 90 a 92c. The last sale of Rye was at 48 a 50c. Sales of white Corn at 39 a 40c, and yellow at 42c—some very prime at 43c. We quote Oats at 25 a 26c.

CATTLE AND MEAT MARKET.

Brighton, Monday, March 15. At market 225 Beef Cattle, 10 yoke Working Oxen, 12 Cows and Calves, 230 Sheep, and 600 Swine.

Prices—Beef Cattle—Sales took at last week's prices, viz:—Extra at $6 75 a $7; first quality, $6 25 a $6 50; second quality, 5 75 a $6; third quality, 5 a 5 50.

Working Oxen—Sales $65, $72 and $85.

Cows and Calves—$20, $23 and $28.

Sheep—Lots at $3, 3 75, 4 50 and $5.

Swine—Lots to peddle were sold at 4 1-16 a 4½c; Sows, and 5 1-16 a 5½ for Barrows. At retail, 5½ a 6c.

New York, March 15. At market, 673 Beef Cattle, 180 milch Cows, and 500 Sheep and Lambs. Beef were sold from $7 to $9 50, averaging $8 25 per 100 lbs; 140 milch Cows were sold at $29, $36, $38 each.

Hay—The supplies have been less plentiful, and sales made at 75 a 87½c per 100 lbs.

Philadelphia, March 15. Beef Cattle—Prices lower to market, sales from $6 to $7 50; extra at 7 50; 100 Cows sold at $20 a 27, extra, $35. Hogs; sales 5 a 5½c; Sheep, 1127 at market, and sold at 2 25 to 4 50, extra, $6

Baltimore, March 15. About 200 head of Cattle offered for sale to-day at the drove yards, 160 of which were sold to the city butchers at prices ranging from $6 for good to $7 75 per 100 lbs, for those of extra prime quality. We quote the average price at $6 75 per 100 lbs. Live Hogs sold pretty freely at $5 a 5 75 per 100 lbs.

FANEUIL HALL MARKET.

Vegetables.

RETAIL PRICES.

Potatoes, per bushel	45	a	
Spinach, per half peck		a	
Dandelions, per half peck		a	
Parsnips, per bushel		a	
Sweet Potatoes, per bushel	1 25	a	1
Turnips, per bushel	6	a	
Carrots, per bushel		a	
Beets, per bushel	50	a	
Onions, yellow, per bunch	25	a	
" " " bushel	50	a	
Cauliflowers, each	12	a	
Parsley, half peck	75	a	1
Turnips, per root	6	a	
Cabbages, each	4	a	
Horseradish, per lb	8	a	
Lettuce, per head		a	
Radishes, per bunch		a	

Fruit.

Apples, per bushel	75	a	1
Apples, extra, per bush	1 50	a	2
Pears, per bushel	2 00	a	2
Cranberries, per bushel	1 75	a	2
Grapes, Foreign, per lb	20	a	
Lemons, per doz	17	a	
Oranges, " "	25	a	
Dried Apples, per lb	4	a	
Walnuts, per bushel	2 00	a	2
Chestnuts, per bushel	2 00	a	2
Beans, dried, white, per bush.	1 75	a	2

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

Butter, lump, per lb	15	a	
" firkin		a	
Cheese, new milk, per lb	7	a	
" four meal	4	a	
Eggs, per dozen		a	
Beef, fresh, per lb	6	a	
Do corned	6	a	
Do smoked		a	
Beef Tallow, per lb	9	a	
Pork, whole hogs	5	a	
Pigs, roasting, per lb	9	a	
Pork, fresh	6	a	
" salted	7	a	
Hams, Boston, per lb	9	a	
" Western, do do		a	
Lard, best, per lb	9	a	
" Western, per keg	8	a	
Tripe, per lb	8	a	
Pigs Feet, per lb		a	
Veal		a	
Whole Calves	5	a	
Chickens, per lb	12	a	
Turkeys, per lb	10	a	
Pigeons, per dozen		a	
Mutton, per lb	6	a	
Lambs, per lb		a	

HAY MARKET.

Eastern Screwed, per ton	13 00	a	14
Good Country, per hundred	85	a	
Straw	45	a	

SEED MARKET.

l Seed, brown, per bag	10 00	a	. . .
" white, per bag	10 00	a	. . .
Seed, per bushel	3 00	a	3 50
Seed, " "	3 00	a	4 00
ed, per bushel	1 37	a	1 50
" American, do do	. . .	a	. . .
" Northern, per pound	12½	a	13
" Southern, " "	8½	a	9½
" Foreign, " "	. . .	a	12
White Dutch, per lb	20	a	25
Lucerne, or French	33	a	. . .
y, or Herds Grass, bush	3 50	a	4 00
op, bushel	. . .	a	1 50
Southern, bush	55	a	60
d Grass, "	3 00	a	. . .
" "	2 00	a	2 50
heat	1 25	a	1 50

DAL AND WOOD MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

Ash, per 2000 lbs	9 50	a	10 00
ple, do	11 00	a	12 00
do	11 00	a	12 00
do	9 00	a	10 00
Orchard, do do	10 00	a	. . .
Mountain, do do	10 00	a	. . .
per chaldron	. . .	a	6 50
al, per basket	32	a	37
n Wood, dry, per cord	. . .	a	7 00
do do, do	. . .	a	5 00
dy do, do do	7 00	a	8 00

HIDE MARKET.

Ayres, dry hide per lb	13	a	14
hdary, dry salted	10	a	11
aude	13	a	14
vador	. . .	a	. . .
nau	. . .	a	. . .
nia	. . .	a	. . .
Indian	11	a	12
"	13	a	15
" slaughtered	5½	a	5½
ita, cow, green salted	87	a	1 35
" " light	. . .	a	. . .
" dry	75	a	1 00

LEATHER MARKET.

l, best tannage, per lb	30	a	32
country, per lb	27	a	29
nure, city tannage	29	a	30
dry hide	23	a	25
York, red, light	24	a	25
" middling	21	a	22
" overweight	18	a	20
" slaughter	22	a	23
dry hide	21	a	22
ter Upper in the rough	. . .	a	24

WOOL MARKET.

ican, common to ¼ blood	35	a	37
" ¼ "	36	a	40
" ⅜ "	43	a	46
d Wool, superfine	43	a	46
No. 1, Lambs'	37	a	42
No. 2, "	26	a	30
No. 3, "	18	a	20

LIME MARKET.

aston, per cask	80	a	90
"	75	a	80
ng, St. George Co's	. . .	a	. . .
white lump	1 12	a	1 25
2d quality	. . .	a	1 00
common	75	a	80

HOP MARKET.

rt, Mass. 1840, per lb	30	a	35
" "	. . .	a	. . .

PLASTER PARIS.

on, 220 lbs, cash	2 50	a	2 62

GRINDSTONES.

on of 2000 lbs, rough	18 00	a	20 00
do do finished	28 00	a	30 00

it Trees, Mulberries, &c.

THE subscriber offers to the public the usual very large assortment, comprising the choicest **Fruit Trees**, of every class and embracing all the newest varieties.—

Also—an immense collection of **Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Flowering Plants, House Plants, Bulbous Roots**, extensive assortment of **Splendid Dahlias**, in

ese articles will be sold at a reduction to suit s, and as cheap or cheaper than they can be obtained. For the silk culture, are offered **Multicaulis**, which are the **ssian, Etatin, Alpine, Multicaulis**, and **s**; all of which are very hardy except the ulis, and that withstands very ordinary winters. State of New York having most granted a bounty **$2.00** on Silk, and Massachusetts and Vermaking done the same, they will no doubt take d in this great national pursuit.

WM. R. PRINCE.

hing, March 20, 1841.

Priced Catalogues will be sent to every ap- Any persons who wish to establish silk plantwill be supplied with trees payable by a share

3m*

mmonwealth of Massachusetts.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, }
March 12th, 1841. }

OTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that on the 2d instant, packages for the School Committees of Cities and Towns in the State were forwarded ribution to the Sheriffs of the several Counties. kages contain Reports of the Board of Educa- Old Registers, a copy of the recent Law concerning Schools, and a blank form of return. This return must be filled up agreeably to facts, and ed to this office, on or *before the last day of April;* ercise the delinquent City or Town will not be ed by Law to a share of the School Fund. If in these packages have not already reached their ation, it is respectfully requested that immediate tion of the failure may be transmitted to this

bers of the Laws throughout the State will insert this notice in their papers, and their ac- for the same shall be allowed.

JOHN P. BIGELOW, Secretary of State.

20—3w

Hats---Spring Style.

173 Washington Street.

HE subscriber manufactures and keeps constantly for sale, a full assortment of **Hats, Caps, ks, Gloves, and Umbrellas.** Now in store, best style **French Moleskin, Beaver, Le** a quality Nutria, Silk, and other kinds **Hats.** es from $2 00 to $6.00. The readers of this are respectfully invited to call.

WM. M. SHUTE, Agent.

rch 20. tf.

Pasture for Sale.

WILL be sold at Auction on THURSDAY, the 15th of April next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., on the ises, a valuable **Pasture** containing sixty-one s, situated in the Southerly part of Westminster, ar the house of John Foskett. Said Pasture is watered with a never failing brook, and is well

r further particulars inquire of JOHN FOST, near the same; or of JOSEPH F. SIMONDS, gton.

4w*—mar20

Mons Leon Le Clerc de Laval Pears.

EW, and lately proved in England, and there asserted to be the best Pear known. A few trees for sale; these cost high, and an extra price, and therefore be charged at $2,50 each. Also a few **Pitts' New Marie" Pears,** raised from seed Marie Louise, fine, and stated on good authority even a more early bearer than that variety. these cost very high and must therefore be charged 2.00 each. No other kinds of Pears are charged ra price by the subscriber.

WILLIAM KENRICK.

NONANTUM HILL, }
Newton, March 1. } eptmy—mar6

Apple Trees.

THE Subscriber has a choice lot of Apple Trees for sale at his Nursery in Sherburne. These are Baldwins, Greenings, Russetts, Pippins, &c. Pears according to quality.

MICAH LELAND.

Sherborne, March 13, 1841. 8w

Executors' Sale of Real Estate.

WILL be sold by Public Auction, on MONDAY, April 19, at 1 o'clock, P. M., all the **Real Estate** whereof ABNER SEARNS, late of Billerica, died seized and possessed, consisting of the **Homestead** of said deceased, situated in the South West corner of Billerica, 2½ miles from Bedford, 10 from Lowell, and 16 from Boston, containing 16 acres of good **Land,** mostly covered with **Fruit Trees,** with a large, thorough built **Brick House,** a **Barn,** 40 feet square, nearly new, a cellar under it, a valuable **Saw Mill,** and productive **Cranberry Meadows.** The **Dwelling House** is pleasantly situated on an eminence, near the Concord River, commanding a Southerly prospect.

Also, a lot of **Land,** situated in Bedford, three-fourths of a mile from the Homestead, on the road leading to Bedford, containing 24 acres, consisting of **Pasturing, Tillage, Mowing** and **Wood Land.**

Also, a **Wood Lot** of 12 acres, situated near the Carlisle road, one and a half miles from the middle of Bedford.

The Sale of the above Premises will take place at the Homestead.

☞ For further particulars inquire of JONAS MUNROE, of Bedford, or EDWARD D. SEARNS, of Billerica, Executors.

3w*—mar20

For Sale, or to Let,

A LARGE and valuable **Farm,** situated about 35 miles from Portland, Maine. The Estate contains about 650 and 850 acres of excellent **Land,** well divided into **Mowing, Pasture, Tillage** and **Woodland.** A portion of the **Land** is in a high state of cultivation; about 125 tons of **English Hay** is cut at one year cropping. The land is very favorable for **Corn,** as it is not subject to early frosts; Wheat, Oats, Potatoes, Carrots and Beets do well, and the whole Farm is thoroughly fenced, and the **Buildings** are large and convenient, and consist of a large two story **House,** 50 by 40, most thoroughly finished, with every convenience, together with 5 large **Barns,** all of which are in most excellent order, part of them being new. The **Farm** is now stocked with about 50 head of Cattle, and 80 Sheep, and is supposed to be capable of keeping double the present stock, and in case it should be let one condition would be that at least 50 more Cows should be added, as it is well adapted for a dairy Farm. The Farm lies near a large Village; Schools, Churches, Mills and Stores are within one half a mile of the Estate. It would be sold low, with all the stock, for cash, or productive property would be received in part pay, or it would be leased. Stock, Tools, &c., on favorable terms. For particulars, apply to CHARLES McINTIER, No. 5 Exchange Street.

5w—mar20

A Rare Chance.

Tavern and Farm for Sale.

THE Subscriber having been engaged as an keeper a number of years, and wishing to retire, now offers for sale the well known stand called the **Cherry Tavern,** to which is attached a **Farm,** containing about 40 acres, in a high state of cultivation. It is well stocked with a fine growth of **Fruit Trees,** viz: Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum and Cherry, a good proportion of which are young and of the richest variety. Also, some fine beds of **English Strawberries.** Said stand is situated on the main road from Taunton to Boston, about 12 miles from the latter. The **House** is large, commodious, and in good repair, with an **Ice House** well filled, **Bowling Alleys, Stables,** convenient out-buildings, and three wells of excellent water.

Those in want of such a situation, will do well to call and examine.

N. B. This House is only one half a mile from the Blue Hill, and a very convenient distance from the Punkapoag Pond, on which the Subscriber has three boats for the accommodation of parties of pleasure.

For further particulars enquire of the Subscriber on the premises. JOHN GERALD

Canton, March 16, 1841. 2m—mar20

Real Estate at Auction.

WILL be sold at Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, April 7th, a small and valuable estate to Wood's Cambridge, consisting of a two-story **Dwelling House** and **Barn,** and all the usual out-buildings, together with twelve acres of good **Land,** consisting of Tillage, Orcharding, Wood Land, &c. Said Land lies on the Middlesex Turnpike, about 50 rods from the great road leading from Boston to Concord, which makes it desirable for building lots.

Also, four acres of **Meadow Peat Land,** lying in the easterly part of Lexington, about one and a half miles from said Farm.

Also, from 10 to 15 cords of good **Manure;** together with all the **Farming Utensils** belonging to said Farm.

Terms liberal and made known at the time and place of sale. ☞ Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M.—For further information inquire of JOHN B. FERRY, on the premises.

W. J. LANE, Auctioneer.

West Cambridge, March 20, 1841. 3t*

Farm for Sale.

Situated in Foxborough, 22 miles from Boston, containing 45 acres, suitably divided into mowing, tillage, pasturing, and wood land; is well fenced and watered, and has about 75 valuable **Apple, Pear,** and **Cherry Trees;** a new **House, Barn,** Cellar under the Barn, **Wood** and **Chaise House,** piazza in front of House, and every thing convenient for a genteel Family. A fine opportunity is now offered, which is rarely to be met with.

A part of the purchase money can remain on mortgage, from one to five years if desired.

For further particulars, inquire of COL. HENRY HOBART, near the premises, or to HENRY MAMBERT, No. 78 Commercial street, Boston.

March 20. 3w. *

Tavern and Farm---For Sale.

The well known **Shepherd Tavern,** so called, in Foxboro', on the Norfolk and Bristol Turnpike, and on the great road from Taunton to Worcester, and 22 miles from Boston, containing eight acres, well fenced and watered. The whole is sold separate or together. A part of the purchase money can remain on mortgage from one to five years if desired.

For further particulars, inquire of COL. HENRY HOBART, near the premises, or to HENRY MAMBERT, No. 78 Commercial street, Boston.

March 20. 3w. *

For Sale.

ONE of the most pleasant and productive **Farms,** in the County of Worcester, situated at Bolton, about half a mile from the centre of the town, on the great road to Boston. It contains about **110 Acres,** with **Two Dwelling Houses,** one **Barn 80** feet long and **36** feet wide, with very convenient out buildings. All the buildings are in good condition.

This farm will recommend itself to any person who may visit it. Conditions of payment will be made easy if desired.

JOSEPH HILDRETH.

Bolton, March 20, 1841. 6w.

Tavern and Farm For Sale.

THAT old and well known tavern stand and Farm, owned and occupied by the late Maj. J. Atherton, situated in Milton, on the Mail Road from Boston to Taunton, consisting of about sixty acres of excellent land, well watered, and proportioned to tillage, mowing pasture and orcharding, with about thirty acres of valuable woodland, and five acres of salt marsh. The House is large and convenient and in good repair, with Barn and convenient out-buildings, and a never failing well of water. It is altogether one of the most desirable places in the vicinity of Boston for a public House, having been occupied as such for a century.

Conditions liberal. Further particulars may be had on application to Elijah Atherton, Stoughton, Charles Brailer, No. 12 School St. Boston, or E. G. Tucker, opposite the premises.

Milton, Oct. 24, 1840. tf.

Deer Island.

TO BE LET, that valuable Island, with all the buildings, known as **Deer Island,** belonging to the City of Boston. The land is in a good state of cultivation, and the buildings will be put in good repair. The dwelling house and buildings connected with it are well calculated for the accommodation of boarders, or for a public house. For terms, &c., apply at the Mayor's Office, City Hall.

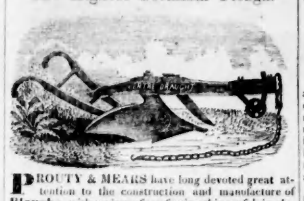
THOMAS HUNTING, }
S. E. SHIPLEY, } Committee.

Boston, Feb. 2, 1841. 8w—feb6

Lemon Syrup Labels,

NEATLY printed in two colors, for sale at this office.

The Highest Premium Plough.



PROUTY & MEARS have long devoted great attention to the construction and manufacture of **Ploughs,** with a view of perfecting this useful implement; and their **Patent Centre Draught Plough** is highly admired by many thousand farmers who have used them.

Besides their high character from their extensive use and excellent work, they have taken the **Highest Premiums** at a number of Ploughing Matches of County Agricultural Societies, and at several grand Exhibitions of Mechanic Associations, **Premiums** and **Diplomas** have been awarded for the excellence of these **Ploughs.**

At a thorough trial of Ploughs at Harlem, under the American Institute, which was open to the whole Union, able judges examined fully into their merits, and decided in favor of the Centre Draught Plough; and a Gold Medal was awarded to Prouty & Mears for the **Best Plough,** requiring the **Least Draught,** and doing the work in the **Most Perfect Manner.**

One of the most important trial of Ploughs that ever took place, was held at Worcester in October last, under the Trustees of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society. Distinguished men were appointed judges, who made a fair and thorough investigation into the qualities of the Ploughs, and their work, measuring the width and depth of the furrow, and by a Dynamometer ascertaining precisely the power of draught; and those who were well skilled in ploughing, held the Ploughs themselves, to learn which run the best, and held the most easy. After this complete trial, in which many Ploughs were engaged, as competition was invited from all parts of the country, the judges awarded to

PROUTY & MEARS, OF BOSTON,

The Premium of $100.

"For the best Plough that will turn the sod over and lay it flat; regard being had to the **Strength** of the Plough, **Easiness** of Draught, **Excellence** of work, and **its Cheapness.**"

To Charles Howard, of Hingham, the premium of $75, "for the best plough that will turn the sod on the edge or obliquely, and not flat; regard being had to the above qualities."

The following table from the report of the Committee, shows how many inches of furrow each plough turned over to 112 pounds of draught.

FOR FLAT FURROWS.

By Prouty & Mears, Boston,	27½
Chas. Howard, Hingham,	25
Ruggles, Nourse & Mason, Worcester,	24
Barnaby & Moores, Ithica, N. Y.	18½
E. G. Whiting, Rochester, N. Y.	14
Another Plough by Prouty & Mears,	26
" " Charles Howard,	25

Laying the sod on the edge is a method of ploughing seldom practised by good farmers, and when practised, it can be accomplished by proper management with a good plough for flat work. We did not compete in the manner of ploughing, being desirous to excel **only** in the **best way.**

In turning the furrow over flat, the only way in which these ploughs were brought into competition, Howard's plough turned over only 25 inches to 112 pounds of draught, while the Plough of Prouty & Mears, with the same draught, turned over 27 1-2 inches—**one tenth more than any other Plough.**

This saving of **one tenth of the labor,** to say nothing of the **superior work,** would soon pay for a plough; and in wearing out a plough, it would save the price of several. So it is plain to every observing farmer, that it is better to buy the centre draught Plough, than to have Howard's or any other plough in the above trial, **gratis.**

The most approved method of ploughing among intelligent farmers, is **turning the furrow over flat,** in order to shut in and destroy the weeds and grass, and cause a decomposition of vegetable matter beneath the surface, that the soil may become enriched by the gases evolved in fermentation.

This important principle in husbandry is completely accomplished by the centre draught Plough, and with superiority of work are combined the valuable qualities of **easy draught, strength,** and **cheapness.**

Let every farmer consider the great importance of saving **one tenth** of the labor of his team, for it is an item in economy, that will soon swell to a large sum, well worthy attention to the purchase of ploughs.

We manufacture these ploughs of various sizes, and the materials and work are superior also. We have an extensive assortment of the most substantial and neatly finished ploughs ever offered in this market, and trust that we shall give satisfaction to those who favor us with their orders.

Nos. 19 & 20 North Market Street, Boston.

march 13 D. PROUTY & CO.

Farm and Tavern.

FOR SALE or EXCHANGE, a valuable **Farm,** containing 150 acres of Upland and Marsh; a great part of it is first rate farming land, situated on the Ocean Road, to Chelsea, bounded about half a mile on Chelsea Beach, distant four miles from Boston by the Turnpike, and about ten minutes ride by the Eastern Railroad, which runs through a part of it; the situation is one of the best in the vicinity of Boston for a **Public House,** for which it has been occupied for some years, and with a good run of custom, and with some improvements, would be rented very profitable; there is an abundant supply of sea manure that comes on the beach, and but a short distance to haul it; there is also a large quantity of Sand on the premises, suitable for all Mason work, which being near the city, would pay a team well for hauling. The above Farm would be sold or exchanged for one of less value. There are two good markets for all the produce that could be raised upon the premises; one at Winnisemmet village, about two miles, the other at East Boston. Apply to JOHN FENNO, Chelsea.

Chelsea, January 12, 1841. tf—jan16

Farm for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the **Farm** on which he now resides, situated in the easterly part of Oxford, about two miles from the Railroad Depot and centre of the town, well known as one of the best in the vicinity. Said farm contains about 200 acres of land, nearly all of which is of first rate quality, and almost wholly fenced with good stone wall; about 40 acres of said farm is wood and timber land, the residue is well apportioned for the various purposes of agriculture; the tillage and mowing lots lay very compact, and nearly equi distant from the buildings, not exceeding 50 rods to any lot. The buildings are a large two story House 45 by 30 feet, commodious for two families, with a large Wood House adjoining, three Barns, making in all over 130 by the average width of 30 feet, with a large Granary and Shed connecting the same; a large Carriage House and Shed connected, Hog House, Ash House, &c. &c., all in good repair.

The farm is well watered in all parts, and has a good supply of various kinds of fruit. The whole may be had for $8000, or any part in that proportion, on liberal terms. Any one wishing to purchase can learn further particulars by calling on the Subscriber, on the premises. STEPHEN DAVIS.

Oxford, Feb. 13, 1841. tf

Bone Mills.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, **Bone Mills** on a new and improved plan, which will grind 200 bushels per day, and make it the proper fineness. They can be put up with small expense, and require but little room.

They can be easily kept in repair, and are not liable to break with the roughest usage.

They may be used for grinding Barilla and will do the work in the best manner.

Oyster Shells, Plaster, Soap Stone, Bricks, Rock, &c. may be ground by them. Price, $200. They are quite stout as much power as a small run of mill stones can be used to advantage, and can, if necessary, be driven by horse power.

Those who wish to purchase can direct to WILLIAM APLIN, No. 113, Westminster St., Providence, R. I. or to the Subscriber.

Ground bones constantly on hand and for sale.

WILLIAM CHACE.

Providence, R. I., Feb. 9, 1841. 6w—feb13

Bolting Cloths and Burr Mill Stones.

B. F. WHITE, No. 77 Milk Street, Boston, imports direct from the manufacturers, and keeps constantly for sale, an extensive assortment of all kinds of **Bolting Cloths,** warranted best quality. Millers can be supplied at lower prices than at any other place in the United States. Also, **Burr Mill Stones.**

dec12 6mo

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, &c. &c.

Nursery of Wm. Kenrick.

12,000 Pear and Plum Trees, Large and new additions of Pear and Plum Trees have lately been received; many kinds of which are alike quite new to our country, and very extraordinary: such have been the selections which have been made by the subscriber in Europe and in person during the last Autumn, where all have been proved; those kinds already well known amongst us being identified by him by the wood and the leaf. A new and Descriptive Catalogue of all these Fruits will soon be ready and will be sent to all who apply.

Of the few following fine kinds, extra large numbers have been provided for sale; all being very productive kinds, and most of them prodigious bearers, and are therefore calculated for cultivation to great profit on a great and extensive scale: These ripen in succession in the order named.

Jargonelle, ... Aug.	Passe Colmar. . Nov. Feb.
Francreal d'Ete. Aug. Sept.	Glaux Morceau, or the
Williams Bon Chretien, or	d'Aremburg of the
Bartlett. . . Aug. Sept.	French. . . . . Nov. Feb.
Beaurree d'Anaulis. Sept.	Easter Beurrree. Dec. Ap.
Napoleon . . . . . Oct.	Chinese Cure, very
Louise Bonne d'Avanches, ... Oct.	large, for baking only, a prodigious bearer,
Marie Louise. . Oct. Nov.	Winter.
Duchesse d'Angoleme. . .	
Oct. Nov.	

Peach Trees and Cherry Trees, a collection unrivalled in any former year.

Gooseberries, of first quality, by the dozen or the 100. Apples, Quinces, Raspberries, Strawberries, &c. &c.

Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Honeysuckles &c. Splendid varieties of Moss, Yellow, White Provence, Bengal, Noisette and other Roses. Splendid Tree Peonies and Herbaceous do; Double Dahlias; Rhubarb, new variety, &c. &c.

800 lbs. French Sugar Beet Seed, warranted genuine and growth of 1840.

☞ All orders addressed to the subscriber will be promptly attended to, and trees when so ordered will be securely packed for safe transportation to distant places.

WILLIAM KENRICK.

NONANTUM HILL, Newton, }
near Boston, March 1. } eptje—mar6

Grass Seed.

HERDS GRASS, Red and White Clover, Northern and Southern **Red Top Seed,** Rhode Island Bent, warranted new, and of prime quality, just received, and for sale by JAMES GREEN & CO., opposite the Centre School House.

Worcester, March 3. 8w—march6

Farm at Auction.

Assignee's Sale.

THE **Farm,** until recently, owned and improved by William Bacon of Hallston, together with a good and convenient **Dwelling House,** eligibly located upon said farm, with a good **Barn,** and a **Mechanic's Shop,** suitable for workmen to wood, or for shoemakers. Also, a **Blacksmith's Shop,** in good condition, well fitted for forging and shoeing, all of which will be offered to the highest bidder who shall appear on the premises on Monday, March 29, 1841, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

The above Farm is comprised of thirty four acres superior soil for grass or grain, and is suitably fenced and divided into lots for tillage or pasturage. It is well watered by the Cobb Spring Brook, which makes through the northerly bound of said farm, extending more than one hundred and fifty rods along the bank of said brook. The farm is in the immediate vicinity of Unionville, being but half a mile distant from the Railroad Depot in Unionville, and the same distance from the meeting-house and schoolhouses in said village.—The above premises are well adapted for farming operation, or for combine farming and mechanical together and will be sold on favorable terms to any applicant disposed to purchase.

For further particulars, inquire of NAT. FISK, Framingham Village, WILLIAM JENNISON, Unionville, or the subscriber near the premises.

CALVIN SHEPARD, JR., ASSIGNEE.

mar6—4t

Newton Female Academy.

THE next Term of this Academy will commence on **Tuesday, April 13,** and continue eighteen weeks. The course of study embraces all the branches comprised in a thorough English Education, with the Latin and French Languages, Music, Drawing, Painting, Wax Flowers and Needle work.

The Broadway House, affording accommodations to all pupils from abroad, is under the supervision of the Principal, whose design is not merely to instruct them in the branches of a literary education, but to superintend, with parental affection, the formation of their entire character. The Principal has the aid of two or three associate teachers, as the number of pupils demands.

No deduction for absence or leaving before the expiration of the Term, except in cases of sickness.

TERMS—For Board, Washing, Fuel, Lights, &c., $2 per week—for tuition in the English Branches, $9 per term—for Latin, French, Drawing, Painting, each $1 50—Wax Flowers, $3 50 per course—Music, $6 per quarter, of twenty-four lessons—use of Piano, $2 per quarter—Bed and Bedding, no charge.

REFERENCES—Messrs. Thomas A. Davis, John Simmons, John Gilbert, Jr., and Peleg Churchill, Boston—Rev. Christopher Marsh, Roxbury—Rev. James Bates, Granby—the several clergymen, Hon. Wm. Jackson, and Marshall S. Rice, Newton.

EBENEZER WOODWARD, PRINCIPAL.

Newton Centre, March 3, 1841. 3w—mar6

Northfield Academy

of Useful Knowledge.

NORTHFIELD is a delightful summer residence in the beautiful valley of the Connecticut. Pupils are received at any time into the family of the Principal, where they can remain throughout the year, and where they will be watched over with parental care.—**Mrs L. R. Sweet,** of Cambridgeport, has the charge of the female department, for whose qualifications as a teacher, parents and guardians are referred to Mr. Mack, principal of the High School for young ladies in Cambridge.

P. ALLEN, PRINCIPAL.

Northfield, Mass., March, 1841. 3w—mar6

Dentistry.

A. BALL, M. D., would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has removed to **34 Tremont Row,** where he will continue to perform all useful operations, necessary for the preservation of the **Teeth.** Having devoted himself, for several years, exclusively to **Dental Surgery,** and having had extensive experience in all its branches, he hopes to be able to meet the just expectations of those who may need his services.

13w—march6

Window Blinds, &c.

M. R. M. McINTOSH is ready to execute all orders that the public may favor him with in his line of business, at the shortest notice. **Window Blinds** will be made to order at one dollar per window, the size ranging anywhere within bounds, and will warrant them equal to every particular to those manufactured elsewhere.

Hinges, Fastenings, and **Screws,** kept constantly on hand, and will be sold lower than they can be bought at any other establishment in the New England States.

All orders addressed to him will be promptly and personally attended to.

Needham, January, 1841. ej6—jan16

To Builders.

THE Subscriber having taken the wharf formerly occupied by T. H. Holland, on Front St., a few rods above the Worcester Railroad, will keep constantly on hand a very general assortment of all kinds of Lumber used in building, which is offered at the very lowest rates for cash or unladdled credit.

Now on hand a prime assortment of assorted No. 2, 3, and 4 Pine Boards, and 1 1-2 inch merchantable.

Also, Pine and Ringing Timber; Spruce Joists, Boards and Plank; extra clear Clapboards; Pine and Cedar Shingles; Lathe, Fence Pickets, etc. etc.

Builders or other customers of Lumber will find it for their advantage to call as above before purchasing elsewhere.

Timber of almost every dimensions will be furnished at short notice. J. K. MILLER.

oct17— y

Farm Wanted.

WANTED to hire for a term of years, from 4 to 15 or 20 acres of land, with a Dwelling House and Barn thereon, the distance from Boston not to exceed 12 miles. Apply at this Office. 2w*—march6

Seed Store and Agricultural Warehouse.

☞ 7 Merchants' Row, near State Street. ☜

HOVEY & CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, GARDEN AND GRASS SEEDS, PLANTS, &C.

HAVE now completed their stock of **Seeds** for 1841, comprising the largest and finest assortment to be found in New England. The Seeds are all raised expressly for us by experienced growers, and are warranted the growth of 1840 and of the best quality. Particular pains have been taken in the selection of Sugar Beet, Long Blood Beet, Carrots, Ruta Baga, Turnips, Cabbages, &c., and purchasers may rely upon the genuineness of the Seeds. A few of the more important kinds are annexed:—

Sugar Beet and Blood Beet,	Brown Corn,
Mangel Wurzel,	Early and Late Peas,
Carrots and Parsnips,	Early and Late Beans,
Ruta Baga and Turnips,	Summer Squashes,
Red and White Onions,	Winter Squashes,
Cabbages, Cauliflowers, &c.	Cucumbers and Melons,
New White Carrot,	Tomato, Egg Plant, &c.
	Pot & Sweet Herb Seeds.

—ALSO—

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Cultivators, (2 sizes,)	Hedge Shears, Billhooks,
Prouty & Mears' Ploughs,	Garden Trowells, Syringes
Seed Sowers, (2 patterns)	Scythes, Sickles, &c.
Hay and Straw Cutters,	Pruning Knives and Saws,
Harrows,	Garden Implements, all
Shovels, Spades & Forks,	kinds,
Tree & Bush Pullers,	Partridge Patent Forks,
Sugar Mills,	Axes and Hatchets,
Corn Shellers,	Trace Chains,
Paint Mills,	Ox Yokes and Bows,
Sausage Machine,	Pick Axes,
Cheese Presses,	Iron Bars & Post Spoons.
Hoes, Rakes and Scaffles,	

400 varieties of **FLOWER SEEDS,** including, in addition to the most superb Double German Asters, Balsams, Rocket Larkspurs, &c. cultivated at our own garden, every new annual to be had in London, worthy a place in the flower garden. 20 kinds put up in a box, $100.

GRASS SEED, RED and WHITE CLOVER, Lucerne, Millet, Fowl Meadow Grass, Barley, Spring Rye, Wheat, &c. of the best quality.

SEEDS put up to boxes, of various sizes, from 25 to $50 each, all neatly done, and every kind neatly labelled with the name, and *practical* directions for their cultivation, and a liberal discount made to purchasers.

GRAPE VINES of all kinds from 50 cents to $1 00 each.

RHUBARB AND ASPARAGUS roots of the finest quality.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS, 6 kinds, including Hovey's new Scarlet, the largest variety cultivated, the fruit varying from 5 to 6 inches in circumference.

RASPBERRY AND CURRANT bushes of all kinds.

ORNAMENTAL TREES and SHRUBS, Greenhouse Plants, Herbaceous Plants, &c.

DAHLIAS. Embracing a collection of more than 200 varieties, the choicest in New England.

FRUIT TREES of all sorts, apples, pears, peaches, &c.

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL Books of all kinds.

Seeds packed so as to be safely transported to any part of the world. Catalogues of Seeds, Trees, Dahlias, &c. gratis, on application.

☞ Editors who exchange with the *Cultivator,* are requested to give this advertisement eight insertions, and send to the amount of $5 will be sent to their order.

HOVEY & CO.

113—y

Poudrette.

THE New York Poudrette Company offer this valuable article to Farmers, Gardeners, and Florists, who desire a cheap and convenient fertilizer, that contains no foul seeds. It is inodorous, and may be carried on board of vessels or steamboats, in barrels or casks, without offence.

It has been used by many farmers on Long Island, for nine successive years, and during the past season also, used extensively in New Jersey and some parts of New England—and in all cases where reports have reached us, with entire satisfaction.

A small pamphlet has recently been published, containing letters and statements from those who have used Poudrette prepared by this company, which will be forwarded to any one on the manner of applying it, and also as to its relative value with other manures.

This Company was incorporated by an act of the Legislature of the State of New York, in May, 1839, for 20 years. SHARES in the Company are one *hundred dollars* each, which entitle the holder to *one hundred bushels* of Poudrette annually, during the term of the charter, *warranted,* as a *dividend* or return for his investment; which, when received, will be in full of all claim on the Company. Two dividends are payable fifty bushels *each spring and fall,* annually.

Present price of Poudrette 35 cents a bushel—*larger measure*—and as *this price,* the shareholder will receive back his investment, with *ten* per cent. interest, every four years. The price will more probably be *higher* than lower, as the demand increases.

☞ A few shares are now set by, and if not for sale will be exchanged for a Spring dividend—on application to the subscribers, at the office of the Company, 120 *Nassau street;* or on the receipt of one hundred dollars by mail, a certificate will be made out, and forwarded according to direction, the same as if the applicant was present.

Shareholders furnish their own bags, or barrels, but their dividends are delivered on board of vessel in this city—free of cartage. Purchasers will be charged *extra* for barrels, or bags, but not for cartage, except when two or three barrels only are ordered.

Poudrette is estimated by some as 1 to 14 or yard or stable manure; and by others as 1 to 16 or 20. Some use *half a gill,* others a *gill,* and others a *gill and a half* to the hill of corn. Some use 25, others 35, and others 40 bushels to the acre of wheat. I should recommend a *gill and a half* to the hill of corn,—a pint to be put *to the hill,* at planting, and a pint to be put on at *hoeing cost,* and worked in with the cultivator and hoe, at the second hoeing; and also 30 or 35 bushels to the acre of wheat—one half at sowing, to give it a vigorous start, and the other half in the spring. This depends, however, upon the condition of the land—Some requiring more, and others not so much.

☞ Any gentleman desirous to make an experiment to satisfy himself as to its value, can obtain one barrel, containing *four bushels,* by inclosing, *free of postage, two dollars,* or three barrels for five dollars, or six barrels for ten dollars, carefully packed up, marked and forwarded according to direction. A pamphlet will be sent to any person who desires one.

D. K. MINOR, 120 Nassau street, up stairs.

N. B. It is to be distinctly understood, that this Company is in no way connected with the "*Trade and Poudrette Company*" of New York, *Massachusetts Company*" Bath, or *Dry & Peter Barthelemy,* on the New Jersey Meadows. 9w—feb20

Neck Stock Manufactory.

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THE **Cultivator's Almanac** and **Cabinet of Agricultural Knowledge,** for the year 1841, 124 pages. This is beyond question, for the purpose intended, the best Almanac ever published. For sale at THIS OFFICE. tf dec12

Ploughs!! Ploughs!!

THE Subscriber continues to manufac

War, its Horrors and its Iniquities.

We copy from the New York Evening Post, the eloquent reflections which follow, upon the wickedness and mischiefs of war, and especially of a war with England:—

WAR WITH ENGLAND.

We are shocked at the indifference with which the prospect of a war seems to be regarded by the public press and the community. We should have thought that the bare mention of the event would have been met by a universal burst of indignation and horror. War is a state so full of evil, so anti-democratic in its tendency, so fraught with injustice, rage, cruelty and rapine, and so fruitful in wide-spread and lasting distress, that it can only be looked upon as the greatest of curses.—It is a curse to the commercial prosperity, to the public honor, to the domestic peace to the moral feelings of the parties to it. It is a brutal and barbarous resort, below the dignity of human nature and a disgrace to civilization.

This nation, of all nations upon the earth, should be the last to think of going to war. It professes a superior degree of intelligence and refinement. It boasts of great advances in policy and the science of government than the rest of the world. It is proud of institutions founded in justice and designed to extend the benefits of civil and religious liberty to every human being. The chief glory of such a nation should be the establishment of friendly feelings, mutual sympathies, concord and good will. Its brightest distinction is not the triumph of its arms, but of its arts; not the enthronement of force, but of moral power and right; not the destruction of life and happiness, but the security and elevation of the mass of men. But war is opposed to all this. Its first act is invasion of human right, its discipline is that of despotism, its inevitable effects are crime and woe. There is no democracy nor republicanism in war; it is a condition of unrebuked violence; an alternation of force and fraud, which crushes free action and withers high, just and generous sentiments. How hard would it be for a people, accustomed to the discipline of soldiers, to resolve itself into a nation of freemen.

And of all wars, a war with England is most to be deprecated. The offences of that power, we admit, have been great.—Her rapacity, her injustice, her insolence, are hard to be borne, but the wickedness and misery of a conflict with her would be no less hard. She is a power that can do us immense harm. She can sweep our commerce from the seas, arrest our industry, excite internal commotions, desolate our coasts, stop our career of improvement, and load us for long generations with taxes and debt. It is true, we might return the injury; we might destroy her ships, seize her colonies, and reduce the mass of her population, already on the brink of starvation, to unutterable wretchedness and death. But can vengeance repay us for the loss of so much treasure, and happiness, and moral feeling, as would spring from its infliction? Would the murder of millions of Englishmen recompense the wrong our own act would bring down upon millions of Americans? Or would the enormity of the crime swell with the amount of suffering inflicted, until the combined mass of iniquity would provoke upon both nations the severest and most protracted retributions of Providence?

Nor would the evil stop with the people directly concerned. A contest between two powers, each of such extended relations, would bring along with it, lighter and more horrid convulsions. It would drag into strife the powerful despotisms of Europe, which only need the occasion to fall upon each other with destructive fury. What would be the result of this no mind can conceive. What battles, what carnage, what a severing of the ecclesiastic,—what a waste of life, what a degradation of feeling, what a disruption of order, what indescribable ruin, what agony not to be assuaged! How it would put back the peace of the world, arrest the spread of liberality of principles, and palsy the democratic movement of the nations! Let those whose fancies delight in horrors complete the picture.

We do not believe, that war in the present condition of mankind, is at all times to be avoided. Yet we believe it becomes a moral and intelligent people to strive and put it off as long as it may. It is at the last a dangerous and desperate resort. The United States and England have reached a point of elevation where they should throw aside the savage spirit and practices of their ancestors. Their are nobler conquests than those of the sword, and higher and holier aims than national aggrandizement. The world is awakening to loftier notions of honor and glory. A better era is beginning to dawn upon the hearts of the people and upon the councils of their rulers.

New influences are making themselves felt in the workings of government and society. Brute force is retiring before the energy of enlightened intellect. Over all classes of men, a spiritual elucidation is spreading; they commence to recognize the superior worth of mind and virtue; and are adjusting their relations and habits to a better order of civil existence.—Shall their hopes go out as dreams of the morning? Shall the swelling stream which is bearing the nations on to a future of glorious developements, be turned from its course or put back for many dreary years?

Considerations of this kind, though they cannot avert war, may teach us the spirit in which it is to be contemplated. If it would be a sad sight indeed, to see two great nations, equally illustrious as pioneers in the cause of enterprise, art, science and religion, fall to the plunder and butchery of each other, for differences which a moment's forbearance may reconcile or remove.

The Baltimore American says that on Saturday, a conference in person was held between Mr. Webster and Mr. Fox

Massachusetts Legislature.

FRIDAY, March 12. *In the Senate*, the bill to repeal the law forbidding intermarriages between whites and negroes or mulattoes, having been received from the House, Mr. Kinsman moved that the vote by which it passed be reconsidered. After some debate of the same character as that which has annually occurred since the introduction of this subject into the Legislature sixteen years ago, the Senate refused to reconsider. There was a tie vote, and the President voted in the negative.

The bill to aid the construction of the Berkshire Railroad, passed to be engrossed.

The bill in addition to an act for the relief of insolvent debtors, was amended, so that the debtor shall not obtain his discharge without the consent of a majority of his creditors in interest, and ordered to a third reading.

The House took up the orders of the day, and resumed the consideration of the Report of the Finance Committee.

Mr. Park, of Boston, spoke at length to the point that the measures suggested by that report were not sufficient to meet the exigencies of the treasury. He did not argue the question of the sufficiency of the revenue to meet the current expenses. He believed the majority report, so far, nearly covered the ground. But there were nearly $300,000 dollars of debt coming due in 16 months. He thought the House should consider the ways and means of providing for this before adjourning.

There were only two sources from which it was suggested that this anticipated demand might be met. The Massachusetts Militia claim, and the share of this State in the Public land. As to the first source, the report of the Finance Committee last year, on the opinion of whose author Mr. J. C. Gray he placed great reliance, had based no hopes upon its payment. He asked whether the condition of the Treasury of the United States was such now as to make its payment any more probable. He thought a lottery ticket in one of the good standing lotteries would be a better resource.

It was a contested point, and as such, a doubtful one, whether we should ever get our share of the public lands. If we did, he should consider it as a patrimony which we had no right to use up. It ought to be appropriated as a sinking fund to meet the interest on our funded debt and our railroad loans, as long as they lasted.

It was argued that there was no danger for the credit of the State, but when the very next proposition before the legislature was to borrow more money (the Western Railroad loan) he thought it behooved the Commonwealth, if her armor were now bright to keep it bright. He did not wish to pay the whole debt. He wished to pay our share. He thought we might pay one third, and then safely and fairly borrow, if necessary, the remainder. He moved to recommit the report with instructions to the Committee to report a bill, laying a direct tax of $100,000 to meet, in part, the State debt, coming due in 1842.

After several gentlemen had spoken on the other side, the previous question having been ordered, on motion of Mr. Wadley of Roxbury, the House refused to recommit, and the report was accepted without a division.

SATURDAY, March 13. *In the Senate*, the bill in addition to an act to establish the Boston and Worcester Railroad Corporation, came up concurred with an amendment, which was *concurred in*.

The bill to incorporate the Worcester Branch Railroad came up concurred, with an amendment, which was adopted.

Mr. Watson of Barnstable, from a report Committee, reported the Resolves for furnishing Law Books without amendment, and it passed to be engrossed in concurrence.

On motion of Mr. Parker of Middlesex, the bill relating to the Warren and Charles River bridges was taken up, and Mr Parker, after some remarks in opposition to the bill, withdrew his motion for a reconsideration of the vote, by which it passed to be engrossed.

In the House, Mr. Dwight, of Springfield, from the Committee on Finance, introduced a resolve authorizing the Treasurer to borrow money in anticipation of the income, which was read twice and ordered to a third reading.

A communication was received from the Secretary of the Commonwealth, transmitting an apportionment of a tax, in compliance with the order of the 9th inst. and it was referred to the Committee on the Valuation Report, with instructions to examine and correct it, and cause it to be printed.

Several engrossed bills and resolves were passed to be enacted.

Several reports on private petitions, were accepted.

The bill in addition to the act incorporating the Proprietors of the Newburyport Bridge, was next taken up. An amendment offered by Mr. Kittredge of Haverhill, was lost, 65 to 83. On motion of Mr. Kinsman of Worcester, the previous question having been ordered, the House refused to postpone indefinitely, 100 to 77, and the bill passed to a third reading.

The House took up the report of the Committee on retrenchment, which concluded by giving leave to withdraw on the petitions for reduction of salaries, &c.—After a tedious discussion, the previous question having been ordered by a vote of 151 to 63, the report was accepted.—Mr Park of Boston, moved to reconsider this vote in order to enable him to move to amend the report by striking out the part with regard to "Foreign Paupers," but after another discussion the House refused.

The bill to limit the trustee process passed to be engrossed.

MONDAY, March 15. *In the Senate*.—The bill in addition to an act for the relief of Insolvent Debtors was read a 3d time, and pending its consideration, Mr. Parsons of Suffolk, presented a remonstrance of Edward H. Robbins and others, merchants of Boston, against its passage. Mr. Hubbard moved to strike out the 6th Section, and insert a substitute which motion was rejected, and Mr. Hubbard gave notice that he should to-morrow move a reconsideration of said vote. The bill was then further amended, and passed to be engrossed in concurrence as amended.

Mr. Parsons from the Com. on the Judiciary reported the bills—establishing the salaries of Clerks in the Judicial Courts—concerning the costs in civil actions—and concerning the Trustee process ought not to pass—and said bills were rejected.

The Bill to aid the construction of the Western Railroad came up concurred, with amendments which were adopted.

In the House. The Resolve for repairs of the State House, was laid on the table.

The resolve on the petition of Amherst Bank, passed to be engrossed, 113 to 105.

The bill authorizing the Charlestown Branch Railroad Company to extend their road, passed to be engrossed with an amendment.

The Resolves relating to the re-eligibility of the President of the United States passed to a 3d reading.

The order submitted by Mr. Meriam of Concord, concerning bridges over Charles River, after some discussion, was indefinitely postponed.

The Report on the exercise of the Right of Suffrage, by persons omitted from the tax list, after an ineffectual attempt to amend, by Mr. Hinckley of Barnstable, was accepted.

Bills—concerning the expense of making highways—concerning measurers of upper leather (the indefinite postponement of yesterday having been reconsidered)—the bill to complete the construction of the Western Rail Road, (amended in its title) passed to be engrossed.

Municipal Court.

ARSON. Samuel Merriatt was tried yesterday for Arson in the 2d degree. It will be recollected that this is the person arrested in New York, having in his possession stolen goods, and that he was the principal perpetrator of the robberies on Hanover street, and of the arson on Washington street. This indictment charged him with burning the old building, formerly occupied by Dr. Hewitt, and owned by Henry Codman, in the first count—2d count with burning Mr. Parmelee's store, and 3d count with burning Mr. McIntyre's store. He is a good looking young man, not much over 21 years of age, and his parents and friends of the Quaker persuasion in York State. The circumstances of his having accomplices, and one of them turning state's evidence, created considerable interest in the community to hear the developments to be made of the midnight incendiaries' course; and the court room was well filled.

John Keegan the accomplice of Merriatt and the principal witness in this case was sworn.

Mr. Parker said as Keegan had been convicted of a larceny in this count, he knew him to be incompetent as a witness, and he therefore applied to Gov. Davis for a pardon for him, which was granted.—He then read the pardon, and Keegan proceeded in his testimony. His story was short but quite consistent. He stated that in July last he and Merriatt were confined in the Leverett street jail. Merriatt was confined as a witness in the United States Court, in some case of embezzlement, and occupied a room adjoining his. They became somewhat acquainted. In October, the day after Merriatt was discharged, witness saw him in Ann street. He did not see him much again until the 8th of January. He then asked Merriatt where he had been. Merriatt told him he had been at Baltimore, &c. He saw him every day after that, and Merriatt went to board at the same house with witness on Ann street. They went on several expeditions together. The fire took place on the 27th January. On the afternoon before the fire, Merriatt told witness he had been up on Washington street to the place where the fire afterwards occurred. In the night time they went up together, Merriatt taking a marine spike in his hand. They went to the back windows of the shops and tried to force their way in. They directed their exertions more particularly to forcing open the window shutter of a shoe store. Not succeeding in this, they both reconnoitered the old building. They considered on what they had better do, witness went in with Merriatt twice. Merriatt finally told witness to watch, and he went in a third time and while in there kindled a fire in one corner of the building. He came out and they both went off. The fire burnt for a little time and went out. They then went back and Merriatt kindled the fire again. This time it succeeded, and the incendiaries walked down to the Mall, round through State street into Congress street, where they went into a bar-room of some kind. Very soon the bells began to ring, and the alarm of fire was given. Witness and his comrade went out and enquired where the fire was, and as ascertaining it was at this place on Washington street, they went up there. Here his story closed. The testimony of Mrs Bicknell, the lady with whom Merriatt boarded, went to show that he stole a dozen silk stockings from the store of Mr. Parmelee.

The prisoner was asked if he had anything to say, or any questions to ask the witness. He replied that it was not in his power to clear himself. The witnesses he wanted were away, or had been indicted for receiving stolen property. He could have proved that he was not there, but as it was he could say nothing to benefit himself. The witness, he said, had sworn falsely. He had had a grudge against him for a long time, and had come up to testify against him out of spite. He repeated that he had perjured himself.

The judge charged the jury that they were and the flames communicated to the other buildings, thereby causing the burning of th se as alleged in the indictment, and that the prisoner was the person who set fire to the dwelling, it would be proper for them to find a general verdict of guilty. The jury was out but a few minutes and returned with a verdict of *guilty*.

ASSAULT. Eliphalet Clough, who was defaulted on Wednesday, came in, default was taken off, and he retracted his former plea and pleaded guilty. His offence was assaulting watchman Smith; and having paid him what Smith considered right, he was fined $5 and costs.

John Parley was arraigned, charged with stealing one gold watch valued at fifty dollars, and one valued at sixty do., one valued at seventy do., and one valued at twelve do.; property of Samuel A. Way—pleaded guilty.

George Hays and Mary Ann Hays were arraigned, charged with keeping a disorderly house, and with keeping a house of ill fame—pleaded not guilty. [Times.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY. Silas Day, a six footer, with florid complexion, and about twenty five years of age, was tried on Saturday for passing counterfeit money.

The following circumstances led to his arrest. On the first of March, he went into the shoe store of Mr. Houghton, on Court street, to buy a pair of shoes. After some looking, he selected a pair at $1.75, and handed a $5 note on the Woodstock (Vt.) Bank for payment. Mr. Houghton took the bill and gave him the change. The next morning, Mr. H had occasion to pay his brother some money, and gave him this $5 note. His brother paid it to a teamster named Tidd, who took it to the Suffolk Bank, and it was pronounced bad. The bill was returned to the Houghton who received it from Day. The next evening a stranger came into Mr. H's. store, and showed him a $5 note on the Woodstock Bank for inspection, whereupon Mr. H. took from his drawer the counterfeit one, and they compared them. The stranger then said the man who offered to pass the bill was in Mr. Federlon's jewelry store. They both went there, Mr. H. taking the counterfeit bill. Day had been purchasing a ring for $1.50, and had hand d this note to Mr. Merriam who was tending the store. Mr. M. having his suspicions of its being counterfeit, sent out to ascertain from his neighbors, and fortunately, the individual went into the store of Mr. H. Mr Houghton asked Day if he recollected having bought a pair of shoes of him the night before, and of having given him a $5 note on the Woodstock Bank. He said he did not, but if he had, and the bill was bad, he would give him good money for it.—When Day purchased the ring, he told the clerk he had no more money, but finding he was likely to get into trouble, he took out change to the amount of $1.50 and paid for the ring. Being asked why he said he had no other money, he said he wanted to get rid of that foreign money.—The gentlemen present were suspicious something was wrong, and resolved to *keep him until an officer could be brought*. Mr Houghton asked him various questions as to what he was doing here, where he belonged, &c. He replied that he was from Vermont; had been in the city about ten days; came here to get employment, but had not yet succeeded. He said he took these bills, and two or three others of the same kind, of a teamster who drove a wagon between this city and Vermont.—He said the teamster would be in the city in a fortnight, and he could then get his money changed for good. Mr. H. asked him if he had no friends or acquaintances in the city whom he could refer to, as to his character, &c. He said he had none. He was not acquainted here at all. He boarded in East Cambridge. He was asked to show his money, which he did, taking out a wallet, and exposing some $40 or $50 in good money, mostly bills of the denomination of three dollars. While he was showing his money, a messenger was sent for Mr. Stratton who came in and arrested him. He was taken to the watch house and searched.

About $150 of bad money on the Woodstock Bank, Commercial Bank of Buffalo, United States Bank, and on the Bank of Pennsylvania, a quantity of good money, a gold ring, and a box of Brandreth's pills were also found on his person. He was asked as to the ring and pills, and said he got them of a pedlar. It was suggested whether pedlars sold Brandreth's pills, and to ascertain that fact, a person was despatched to Dr. Brandreth's office on Hanover street. The messenger not only ascertained that Pedlars did not sell Brandreth's pills, but found another Woodstock bank bill there. The ring was suspected to have come from Mr Skinner's. A person was sent there and found another counterfeit note on the Woodstock bank.

In the trial, Mr. Frothingham has shown and pronounced the $50 note on the U. S. Bank counterfeit. Although the bill given to Mr. Houghton passed into two or three hands without being mark'd, he testified that he had no other Woodstock money, which in fact left no doubt as to the fact that the bill produced in Court was the one received from Day. The case appeared clear and the jury returned a verdict of *guilty*. [Times.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT. The train of cars which left the Eastern Railroad depot at 10 o'clock on Saturday for Exeter, was detained at Wilmington waiting the arrival of the downward train, which was due at about 12, until 5½ o'clock; the cause of the delay not known.

The evening tram which left the depot at 5, overtook the other train at about 8 o'clock, a short distance this side the Exeter depot, came in collision with the other train, and the conductor, Mr. Farnum, was so seriously injured, that he survived but a few hours.

The barn of Mr. B. Crossman, in Gloucester, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday evening of last week. Loss about $700.

City of Calcutta.

The city of Calcutta is the metropolis of British India, the seat of the supreme Government, the emporium of oriental commerce, frequented by ships of all nations; and on these and other accounts, the most important city of the East. It is situated on a flat and marshy country, on the right bank of the river Hoogly, about 110 miles from the sea. The river is here at high water about a mile across; and on approaching the capital from the sea, the stranger is impressed with the number of its elegant villas on its banks, the extensive fortification of Fort William, the domes, minarets, and spires of the temples, mosques, and churches of Calcutta. But, whatever feelings of astonishment these and other particulars of the brilliancy and splendor of an oriental city may produce—whatever excitement of the spirits the swarming population, varied costume, strange features, unknown language, and usages may occasion, the heart of the Christian sinks within him, when he beholds the city, with a very slight exception, "wholly given to idolatry,"—whose polluted and disgusting emblems are exhibited on all sides, and the marks of which are inscribed on the forehead of almost every native whom he meets.

Calcutta extends along the borders of the river about six miles, and, at the widest part, is a mile and a half in breadth. The city is to the north, and it exhibits a striking contrast with the part inhabited by Europeans. It is extensive and populous. The streets are narrow, dirty, and unpaved. Some of the houses are built of brick, with two stories, and flat terraced roofs; but the greater number are mere mud cottages, the sides of which are formed of mats, bamboos and other frail and combustible materials; hence we sometimes hear of fires, by which thousands of these slight habitations are consumed in a few hours.

By a census recently taken, it was ascertained that in Calcutta and its suburbs there are 500,000 inhabitants; and it is supposed that within a circle of five miles radius, there are 500,000 more. Of this million of human beings, 650,000 are Hindoos, 300,000 Mussulmans, and the remainder consists of people of various nations—Armenians, Jews, Arabs, Parsees, Mugs, Chinese, Malays, with Europeans and their descendants. Including the Indo-Britons, and a few Greeks and Armenians, there are about 10,000, or one in a hundred of the whole population,—nominal Christians, of whom about two thirds are Protestants, and one third Roman Catholics. The number of persons entering into the city every day, from the surrounding country, has been ascertained to be 10,000; and the writer of these lines was assured, many years ago, by a friend who had long resided there,—that the greatest thoroughfares of London were far less crowded than the streets and bazaars of Calcutta.

It is however, at the great annual festivals that the vastness of the population is most strikingly apparent. Missionaries, who have been present on these occasions, describe the impressions produced on their minds, by the immense concourse of human beings then congregated, as quite overwhelming.

At the feast of Doorga Poojah, all the Hindoos assemble, and at the feast of the Mohurrum, all the Mohammedans; and if these two festivals should happen to occur at the same period of the year, as they sometimes do, it is impossible to convey any adequate conception of the scene.—Thousands on thousands, myriads on myriads, pass in procession through the long streets of the magnificent city, all mad upon their idols, or worked up to phrenzy in favor of their prophet, presenting at once the most melancholy and the most heart-stirring spectacle upon which the eye can rest.

Interesting from Florida.

The Savannah papers publish letters from Fort Russell, E. F., under date of the 2d inst., giving accounts of the appearance of the Indians, to the number of one hundred, under their chief, Alex Tustenuggee, near Fort Brooke. Lieut. Wm. Albertis, of the 2d regiment of Infantry, with twenty-four men, attacked them and kept an engagement for an hour, when he was compelled to retreat, for want of ammunition, carrying with him five of his men severely wounded. He again left the fort, taking with him seventeen men of his small command, and determined to cut his way through the Indians to Fort Russell, a distance of five miles, there to give information. This he effected, after a severe action, in which he lost one man. The letter says:

"Capt. Barnum, the commanding officer of Fort Russell, immediately left in pursuit of the enemy. Our wagons have already brought into Fort Russell 2 killed—one corporal and 1 private; 6 wounded—1 sergeant, 1 corporal and 4 privates, and one is missing.

The loss of the enemy cannot be ascertained, as the Indian warriors were seen to drag off their dead and wounded as fast they fell."

From Buenos Ayres.

By an arrival at Baltimore, from Montevideo, the papers of that city have received a file of the British Packet to the 26th of December, from which they give additional particulars of the battle fought in the province of Cordova, between Lavalle and Oribe, on the 29th Nov. The army of the former was completely dispersed, with a loss of fifteen hundred killed, seven hundred prisoners, six pieces of artillery, a great quantity of small arms and a large number of horses.—Propositions had been made to Lavalle and the victor was waiting for his answer for which time had been allowed.

FIRE. The Court House in Exeter, N. H., took fire on Thursday night, and was entirely destroyed. In the building were an armory, and the machinery of Metz & Ferry's Exhibition of the conflagration of Moscow, all of which was lost. Total loss about $10,000.

General Record.

Ship Brunette, [of Thomaston] Hinson, from New Orleans, with 8[illegible] cotton for the Great Falls Factory, ashore in the gale of Saturday [illegible] at Odiorne's Point, 3 miles below [illegible] mouth. Cargo insured in this city, vessel insured for $6000 in this city, $5000 at Thomaston. The crew abandoned her, and as the sea broke high, she had not been boarded at last accounts. She is said to be badly leaky and it was feared had bilged.

A Portland brig, (supposed the [illegible] Turner, from Havana for Boston, ashore on Rye beach, Saturday morning, cargo of molasses stove.

Brig Borodine, Chase, from New Orleans for Portsmouth, anchored during the gale on Saturday morning about a mile and a half from Rye harbor, cut away both masts, and rode out the gale without further damage.

The gale of Saturday morning was severe at New York, and considerable damage was done to the shipping. The barque Flora of Boston, had her boat cut in two, and stern slightly stove aged.

Ship Memphis, Knight, from New Orleans for New York, cargo of cotton, tobacco, &c. went ashore in the gale Saturday last on the point of Sandy Hook, went over, and went on to the beach where she lays full of water.

ATTEMPT TO BURN A WHALING SHIP. We are informed by the Newport Mercury, that a letter from Capt. Tidewold, of the whaling ship Audley [illegible] of Newport, to his owners, dated St. Catherines, January 4th, 1841, states that he had put into that port to put on board three men, for the Consul to send home for trial, they having attempted to burn the ship. One of the men, named John Rankin, alias Bowlan, confessed to the Consul that he put fire to the combustibles at the instigation of Maxfield and Henry Wood, two seamen belonging to the ship. The fire was communicated through the hole in the forecastle bulk-head, but was fortunately discovered before it had done much damage, and was extinguished in about fifteen minutes. The only reason given for the diabolical conduct was that they wished to get clear of paying large bills which the ship had against them.

BURGLARY. The store of B. F. [illegible] on Washington street in the vicinity of the late fire, was broken open on Sunday night and a counterfeit $10 note on the Marble Manufacturers Bank, New York, a counterfeit fourth of a dollar, and a Jackson cent stolen. The thief broke the shutters of the back window and bolted the door through which he entered, and took out a trunk containing the articles. The trunk was found in the back yard broken open.

A dwelling house a few doors above was also entered and a bunch of keys stolen. The above account of particulars will lead to a detection of the thief, if the money have been passed.

A FURIOUS ELEPHANT. The elephant which killed the young man named Crowell, of which the New Orleans papers gave an account, made his escape and entered a place called Algiers, the people of which turned out and attacked him with guns and missiles of every description. They pursued him about eight miles, when he turned upon and pursued them back to the city. He was at last secured. Fifteen or twenty balls, it was found, had entered his body, and several parts of his body, but none of them did any serious injury. On the 26th he was taken for exhibition to New Orleans.

BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE RAILROAD. The rate of fare has been reduced to $2 to $1.50 per passenger, and the rate of freights from $5 to $3, and even $2 per ton for large quantities. This reduction has greatly increased the net revenue of the road. The net revenue for the last six months of 1840 (after the reduction of rates of fare and freight) was 6 per cent. for the six months. In the six months of 1840, (part of the time at the old rate and part at the new) the revenue was 7 1-2 per cent. [Transcript.

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE. In the steamboat Creole, burnt on Red River on the 1st ult., it has been ascertained that of about 100 passengers on board at the time, but 50 were known to have been saved. Among those lost were a number of families, not a solitary member of which escaped.

SAD ACCIDENT. The New York Packet T. H Smith, lost overboard one of her boys, named Wm. Martin, outside the Hook, about three miles, at 2 o'clock in the morning of Thursday. There was such a tremendous sea that he could not pick him up.

The London papers say, that Capt [illegible] has declared most positively, that Mr [illegible] was not with him, when the attack was made on the Caroline. If this be the case his deposition should be taken, as if he will not appear for fear of his own personal safety.

FIVE BOATS SUNK. Five large [illegible] smacks, which were deeply laden with fresh fish, were sunk at Turkey Point in the Chesneake Bay, on Saturday afternoon during the severe gale from the Northeast. Their contents were lost.

A new steamer has lately been built at Baltimore, for the Government, which ran against a strong head wind a distance of 12 miles in *one* hour. She is called Col. W. S. Harney.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT. A son of Mr. William Gray, of Portsmouth, N. H. three years of age, was nearly burned to death by its clothes taking fire from a stove.

In what class of people should we expect the most anger? The Irish.